

**PRIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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PRC REPORTS ON BOMB BLASTS IN BEIRUT

Reagan Confers, Makes Statement

OW240120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0110 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, October 23 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan cut short his weekend trip, returned to Washington and plunged into a series of emergency meetings with his top aides today, hours after the bombing incident in Lebanon which caused heavy life losses to American Marines. Upon his arrival at the White House this morning, the President made a statement saying: "There are no words to properly express our outrage." Denouncing those who are responsible for "the despicable act," Reagan said, "but we must be more determined than ever that they cannot take over that vital and strategic area" or "any other part of the earth."

An unidentified truck packed with huge amounts of explosives was driven into a building occupied by U.S. Marines this morning. A Pentagon spokesman said the bombing left at least 135 U.S. Marines dead and 59 wounded up to the time of this dispatch. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, appearing at CBS' "Face the Nation" TV program, said the investigation to find who is responsible for the incident is under way. Commenting on U.S. Marines' future, Weinberger said the U.S. "cannot simply walk away" from the area, "because it is absolutely vital to our national interests" and to the whole West. The secretary said the U.S. is "looking at ways to reduce the vulnerability of the Marine force." He said the U.S. is "in full coordination" with all of U.S. allies in the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon including France, before making any decisions.

The explosion was the heaviest attack on the Marines since they arrived in Lebanon more than a year ago. The U.S. has sent about 1,600 Marines to Lebanon "to protect and ensure," along with other participants of the multinational peace keeping force, "an orderly withdrawal" of foreign forces from the country. But no progress has been made since neither Israel nor Syria would withdraw first.

U.S. Officials Respond

OW240758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, October 23 (XINHUA) -- The twin explosions in Beirut which killed 146 U.S. Marines and some 80 French soldiers this morning have touched off an agonizing re-search here for the purpose of stationing American troops in Lebanon.

When asked by ABC TV correspondents what military objectives these Marines have and how they contribute to peace in Lebanon, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said that they were there "to give confidence and to bring about a situation in which the occupying forces would withdraw, Israeli, PLO, Syrians, and all the rest."

Earlier today, President Reagan, who rushed back from his weekend trip, told the press that the United States will not withdraw its troops from Lebanon as a result of what happened in Beirut today.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told ABC correspondents that he was not in favor of sending American forces to Beirut to begin with, but he said that in the present circumstances, "I do not favor a withdrawal."



"The most fundamental problem is to define what the U.S. purposes are in Lebanon, as well as in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf," he said, adding that the U.S. Marines in Beirut right now don't have a mission. "If the mission of the United States forces is to bring about peace, it will not bring about peace by simply sitting there," he said. He said that the "outrage" today has given the United States "an opportunity to take a new look at the situation" and it should be used for the purpose of changing "the present balance of power."

Republican Senator Charles Mathias said that the bombing incident has to be responded to rationally although it was an irrational act. "I think we need to review where we are and move out from there," he said.

Democratic Senator Sam Nunn said that the administration has not defined the mission of the U.S. Marine forces in Lebanon in a logical way. "I know what our diplomatic goals are; but to tie the Marine forces to our diplomatic goals is a mission impossible," he said.

#### President Advisers Discuss Lebanon

OW240840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, October 23 (XINHUA) -- The United States intends "to respond" to the bomb attack on U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut "when the perpetrators are identified," the White House Spokesman Larry Speakes said today. Speaking at the end of President Reagan's meetings with his top national security advisers on the aftermath of the Beirut explosion, the spokesman said several decisions were made at the meetings and will be announced in the next few days.

According to the U.S. Defense Department today, at least 161 American servicemen were killed in the bomb explosion in Beirut. The administration has made it clear that the Marines will stay in Lebanon. Options of protective measures including finding a new location for the Marines are being worked out to reduce their "vulnerability." At the same time between 300 and 400 Marines are reportedly airlifted from their homeland to replace the decimated in Lebanon.

President Reagan has sent U.S. Marine Commandant Paul Kelley to Beirut to make "a full review" of protective measures for the U.S. Marines, announced Larry Speakes tonight.

Meanwhile, some congressmen and democratic presidential candidates are criticizing the deployment of the Marines and calling for pulling them back. Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black leader, called the deployment of American troops in Lebanon "a mistake." "The longer they stay, the more grave the mistake will be. Our troops must be removed from Lebanon immediately," he said.

#### Reagan: Marines Must Stay

OW250836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, October 24 (XINHUA) -- President Reagan today emphasized U.S. "vital interests in Lebanon" and said U.S. Marines "must stay there until the situation is under control." Speaking to a group of visiting reporters about the Beirut explosion which killed at least 191 U.S. Marines, the President said: "If others feel confident that they can intimidate us and our allies in Lebanon, they will become more bold elsewhere."

"If Lebanon ends up under the tyranny of forces hostile to the West, not only will our strategic position in the eastern Mediterranean be threatened, but also the stability of the entire Middle East, including the vast resource areas of the Arabian peninsula," he noted.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State George Shultz made a similar statement saying that the U.S. "cannot walk away" from Lebanon "without paying a moral, political and strategic price" from those who caused the incident. "If we are driven out of Lebanon," Shultz said, "the message will be sent that relying on the Soviet Union pays off and that relying on the United States is a fatal mistake." Shultz, who had postponed his scheduled trip of Central America, went to Congress this afternoon to brief legislators on the incident.

The Congress has recently approved a much disputed resolution authorizing the Marines to remain as part of the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon for another 18 months. The Sunday incident has raised doubts about the purpose of the Marine deployment in Lebanon.

Shultz also announced that he will travel to Europe this week to consult "urgently and intensively" with foreign ministers of Britain, France and Italy on the future course of the peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

#### Blast Destroys French Station

OW231110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Beirut, October 23 (XINHUA) -- A nine-story building in a western suburb of Beirut in which some French soldiers are stationed was blown up at 6:10 a.m. today, local time. The building is reported to have totally collapsed but no casualty figures have been made available as yet. Lebanese soldiers have cordoned off the area and are carrying out rescue work.

#### French To Remain in Beirut

OW240823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, October 23 (XINHUA) -- The French contingent in the multinational peace-keeping force will remain in Beirut despite the bombing attacks that killed scores of French and U.S. soldiers, said French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy today after meeting with President Francois Mitterrand. Mauroy told a press conference that the withdrawal of the French troops from the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut "is a question that does not arise at the present time." He said President Mitterrand is in "continuous contact" with officials in Beirut and will talk to U.S. President Ronald Reagan by telephone after the American National Security Council meeting is over in Washington.

The prime minister said that so far, his government has had "no elements that allow us to establish the responsibility" for the bombing attacks.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Charles Hernu, who left today for Lebanon to inspect the damage and troops, said some experts and rescue equipment are on their way to Beirut.

The latest information available puts the casualties among the French forces in Beirut at nine dead, 11 wounded and 53 missing.

## Lebanese Leaders Denounce Bombings

OW241757 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Beirut, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Lebanese leaders have denounced yesterday's bomb explosion which killed scores of the U.S. and French peacekeeping forces.

President Amin al-Jumayyil in a special cabinet meeting yesterday condemned the action and pledged to go on with the national reconciliation process despite whatever obstacles and prices.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan called on the people to keep an eye on the events in Lebanon and the Speaker Kamal al-As'ad described the incident as a most barbaric and timid act.

Former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam said the bombings were aimed at enforcing a withdrawal of the U.S. and French peacekeeping forces from Lebanon.

Leader of the opposition "national salvation front" Walid Junblatt said the pull-out of French troops may lead to "serious consequences" because they have the confidence of the Lebanese and the Palestinian refugees. He said a genuine and permanent political solution is the only way to get out of the present situation. He hopes the forthcoming reconciliation talks in Geneva will help reach the goal.

Other Lebanese politicians, including former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, leader of the "Amal" Movement Nabih Birri and former President Camille Sham'un, also condemned the explosions.

## Soviet Television Commentary

OW250211 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, October 24 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Central Television Studio this evening described a statement made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the Beirut explosions as showing that he "is determined to continue the presence of U.S. troops in Lebanon."

The studio said in a commentary that the explosions had deepened the suspicions in U.S. Congress of whether it is proper to station U.S. Marines in Lebanon and that some congressmen urged them to be called back. However, the White House has a different view on the matter.

The commentary noted, "It seemed that the United States, France and other NATO countries which have sent troops to the so-called multi-national forces are trying to make use of the situation to increase their military presence in Lebanon."

It urged Israel and the NATO countries to pull their troops out of Lebanon.

USSR WARNS U.S. AGAINST INTERVENTION IN GRENADA

OW250207 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, October 24 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union today accused the United States and some Caribbean Community (Caricom) member states of preparing an armed intervention in Grenada, where the military authorities took over the power last week.

The Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA said the sending of the U.S. naval fleet to the island nation "is not only a show-off of military muscles but also a preparation for a large-scale U.S. armed intervention in the country."

The official news agency TASS said in a commentary today that "What has happened in Grenada in the recent days is a purely internal affair of the Grenadan people."

Denouncing the setting up of "collective interventionist forces" by some Caricom member states as "a criminal decision," the TASS commentary said the sanction measures adopted at the recent summit meeting of the Caricom member states mean "a militaristic venture against Grenada."

#### CHEN PIXIAN, NPC DELEGATION RETURN FROM EUROPE

OW241130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress flew back here this afternoon after visiting Italy, France, the European Parliament and Belgium.

The delegation was led by Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

Meeting the delegation at the airport were Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, Ling Yun, minister of state security, Liu Fuzhi, minister of public security, and Italian, French and Belgian diplomatic envoys to China.

#### UNITED NATIONS DAY MARKED IN BEIJING

OW240831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- A reception for the United Nations Day was given here today by Manfred George Kulesa, resident co-ordinator of the U.N. system's operational activities for development.

Among the guests were He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, Qian Xinzong, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, and foreign diplomatic envoys in Beijing.

USSR PREPARES DEPLOYMENT OF MISSILES IN GDR, CSSR

OW241954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1940 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, October 24 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Defense Ministry announced this evening that preparatory work is being started in the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia for deployment of new missiles.

Since the United States is completing preparations for deploying Pershing-2 and land-based cruise missiles in a number of Western European countries, "the Soviet Union is compelled to adopt additional measures to ensure its own security and the security of its Warsaw Treaty allies," said the announcement which was broadcast by TASS.

It said that "In accordance with an understanding reached by the Governments of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, preparatory work is being started on the territory of the GDR and Czechoslovakia for the deployment of missile complexes of operational-tactical designation."

The announcement stressed that these steps are part of the planned response measures against U.S. deployment of missiles in Europe and that they are "directed at maintaining the equilibrium in the nuclear systems between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in Europe."

In an initial reaction, Western diplomats said today's announcement showed that Moscow was probably hoping to put pressure on West European governments to delay or reconsider acceptance of the American missiles and would also be aiming to encourage anti-nuclear groups to step up their protests against them.

SOVIET TOURIST GROUP CONCLUDES SUCCESSFUL VISIT

OW240533 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] After a successful friendship visit to China, a group of tourist-activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society on the morning of 21 October flew out of Beijing for home.

The Soviet guests were seen off at the airport by Liang Geng, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and leading member of the China-USSR Friendship Association. Among those seeing the guests off were diplomats from the Soviet Embassy in China.

During their stay in China, the Soviet guests traveled to Beijing, Guilin, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Xian, Nanxi and Wuhan. They also visited factories, peoples' communes, education institutions and the homes of workers and peasants. The Soviet friends also met Chinese scientists. They were warmly and amicably greeted everywhere they went.



ENTRY OF CHINESE VOLUNTEERS IN KOREAN WAR MARKED

## Kim Il-song Meets PLA Delegation

OW241435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1415 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received here today the political work delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The delegation, led by Gan Weiham, deputy director of the Chinese Army's General Political Department, arrived here on October 13 for a goodwill visit to Korea.

In a cordial and friendly conversation, President Kim Il-song said that he was glad to meet the delegation on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers joining in the Korean war that befalls on October 25. He said the Korean and Chinese armies are brothers and comrades-in-arms linked together by a great friendship cemented with blood. Historical facts about their common struggle against imperialist aggressors would remain in the hearts of the Korean people for ever. Present on the occasion were senior Korean officials and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

## Yang Shangkun at Beijing Reception

OW241738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- The 33rd anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] into the Korean war was marked at a banquet given by Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, here this evening.

Among the guests were Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and executive vice-chairman of its Military Commission, and Hong Xuezhi, director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

In his speech, Ambassador Chon said the Korean people will forever remember the CPV's outstanding merits.

Hong Xuezhi said victory in the Korean war of liberation defended the freedom and independence of the country, and also set an example for people throughout the world in opposing foreign invasion and defending national independence and world peace.

Hong said easing current tensions and realizing the peaceful reunification of Korea would have a bearing on peace and stability in Asia, and was a question of concern to people throughout the world. The Korean Workers' Party and the D.P.R.K. Government has made unremitting efforts towards the peaceful solution of the Korean question, he added.

He also noted that President Kim Il-song recently reiterated his proposal for establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to reunify the country. China supported the move, Hong said.



SRV FAILS TO OUST DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA FROM UN

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK230848 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 83 p 6

[Commentator's article: "The Force of Justice"]

[Text] On 20 October, the 38th UN General Assembly [UNGA] approved, without a vote, its Credentials Committee report on the acceptance of the credentials of all the delegates to this UNGA, including those delegates from Democratic Kampuchea. This was the first time their delegates were accepted since the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. This completely shows that the just struggle waged by the people of Kampuchea against Vietnam has won widespread support and sympathy from the countries of the world, whereas the Vietnamese aggressors find themselves isolated.

After their invasion of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have always been attempting to deprive Democratic Kampuchea of its seat in the United Nations and to usher in the puppet Phnom Penh regime it supports in order to legalize its aggressive moves. However, since the 34th UNGA in 1979, this scheme of the Vietnamese authorities has proved to be futile. On the contrary, more and more members support the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea. The number of votes for Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations increased from 71 at the 34th UNGA to 90 at the 37th UNGA. This has put Vietnam in an extremely awkward position.

Under such circumstances, in order to conceal its difficult position, the Vietnamese authorities have no other choice than to change their way of doing things. Before this UNGA was in session, Vietnamese diplomats were canvassing in some European and Latin American countries. Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese foreign minister, wrote letters to foreign ministers of many UN members in order to make an apology for Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, to announce that Vietnam has the "right" to overthrow the government of Democratic Kampuchea, and to ask them to leave "Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations" vacant. After the conclusion of the UNGA, Nguyen Co Thach put forward another proposal to the ASEAN. He said if the ASEAN members no longer urge Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, Vietnam will not raise the question of Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the UNGA. Naturally, the ASEAN members flatly declined such a dirty political deal. Having exhausted all their tricks, the Vietnamese authorities no longer dared to ask for trouble by proposing an amendment on the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea.

Democratic Kampuchea has smoothly won support for its legitimate seat in the United Nations this year. This shows that the just force with which most UN members uphold the criteria for international relations and the UN Charter is irresistible. This also shows that with the widespread support and sympathy of the peace-loving people and countries of the world, the Kampuchean people's just cause of resisting the Vietnamese aggressors will certainly triumph and that the expansionist, aggressive Vietnamese authorities will certainly lose.

XINHUA Commentary

OW211658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 21 Oct 83

["Commentary: Essence of Hanoi's Statement of Never Withdrawing Troops Unilaterally From Kampuchea by XINHUA Reporter Tang Tianri" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- In the past few days, representatives from many countries, when debating the Kampuchea issue at the United Nations General Assembly, have demanded that Vietnam implement the U.N. resolutions on the Kampuchean issue and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea so as to terminate its military occupation of the country.

To their utter disappointment, however, Hanoi still stubbornly clings to its aggressive stand against Kampuchea by singing the same old tune of "partial troop withdrawal" and declaring that it will never withdraw its troops from Kampuchea unilaterally, thus pitting itself against relative U.N. resolutions and declarations by the International Conference on Kampuchea.

In his speeches made at the United Nations General Assembly on October 7 and in Paris a week later, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Ngyuen Co Thach said that Hanoi's position on the Kampuchean issue has undergone changes and no changes in the past two years. By changes, he said, it means that Vietnam will carry out annual partial troops withdrawal from Kampuchea. By no changes, it means Vietnam will never withdraw its troops unilaterally.

He also attacked the U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea as being wrong, saying that Vietnam cannot accept the demand for its unilateral troops withdrawal from Kampuchea.

It is known to all that the Kampuchean issue stems from Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea by 200,000 troops which were the only foreign troops in Kampuchea in the past four years. Because of this, the U.N. General Assemblies in the past years adopted resolutions justifiably demanding complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. If it were not Vietnam alone who should withdraw its troops, who else should do so?

This fact is unmistakably understood by Ngyuen Co Thach, but why should he declare that Vietnam will never commit to unilateral troop withdrawal? An examination of the pretexts and "reasons" advanced by Thach will throw light on Hanoi's true intentions.

First, he alleged that China and the Southeast Asian countries have intervened in and threatened Kampuchea. Therefore, he argued that only when such intervention and threats were stopped can Vietnam pull out its troops completely from that country.

But the fact is China, which does not border on Kampuchea, has not a single soldier in that country. The so-called "threat" from China, therefore, is nonexistent in the first place. At present, the security of the ASEAN countries is gravely threatened by Vietnam and Thailand, in particular, feels the threat strongly as it faces the presence of massive Vietnamese troops along its border with Kampuchea and is frequently fired upon and invaded by them. The so-called intervention and threat from the ASEAN countries are outright distortion designed to confuse public opinion.

The second pretext and "reason" advanced by Thach is the existence and development of the Kampuchean anti-Vietnam patriotic armed forces. He said that only when these forces are "disarmed" can Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea. Where there is armed aggression from the outside, there will surely be armed struggle against such aggression. And it is only natural that the international community should uphold justice and give support to the anti-Vietnam struggle launched by the three patriotic forces of Kampuchea.

By proposing the disarming of the Kampuchean anti-Vietnam patriotic forces as a pre-condition for its troop withdrawal, Vietnam is obviously trying to lure the international community into giving up its support to the Kampuchean patriotic forces in an attempt to isolate and disintegrate the patriotic forces and to gain what the Vietnamese failed to gain in the battlefield.

Thach's third pretext and "reason" is that if Vietnam withdraws its troops unilaterally, the Heng Samrin regime would not be able to "cope with the situation."

Unilateral withdrawal is "dangerous" now and would remain so for a number of years to come as it would endanger the security of the Heng Samrin regime, Thach said.

This is as good as confessing that the very survival of the puppet regime has always been relying on the Vietnamese armed forces, without which the regime could not carry on for a single day.

In an attempt to legalize the occupation of Kampuchea and safeguard the Heng Samrin regime, the Vietnamese call for "guarantee first and withdraw second." That is, the international community must ensure the security of the Heng Samrin regime. This is actuated by the same motive of keeping the Kampuchean seat at the U.N. vacant as Thach proposed in his speech at the U.N. General Assembly.

It can be seen that all his pretexts aim at the same strategic target: to realize permanent occupation of Kampuchea and taking Kampuchea as an advance base to carry out expansion into the Southeast Asian region.

Therefore the Vietnamese authorities has [as received] changed nothing but its tricks and tactics such as "partial troops withdraw" and "regional dialogue."

#### HONG KONG CHIEF JUSTICE LEAVES BEIJING FOR PROVINCES

OW221024 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Hong Kong Chief Justice Sir Denys Roberts wound up his visit to Beijing and left here yesterday to tour Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Sir Denys arrived here on October 17 as guest of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

He met with Wang Yaoting, chairman of the host council, Ren Jianxin, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court, and Zhu Jianming, vice-minister of justice, on separate occasions.

GONG DAFEI LEADS DELEGATION TO INDIA FOR TALKS

OW210240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese officials' delegation led by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei left here this morning for New Delhi to attend the fourth round of talks between Chinese and Indian officials scheduled for October 24-30. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, and Shyan Saran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy here.

Delegation Arrives

OW222034 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] New Delhi, October 22 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese delegation, headed by Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei, arrived here tonight for the 4th round of Sino-Indian officials' talks.

Chinese and Indian officials will begin their talks on October 24. They will discuss the boundary question, further development of bilateral relations in the fields of trade and economic, cultural and scientific cooperation. They will exchange views on international issues of mutual interest. In addition to plenary sessions, sub-groups will be set up to deal with bilateral issues in depth.

The Chinese delegation was welcomed at airport by K.S. Bajpai, secretary of the India's External Ministry [as received] and the head of the Indian delegation to the talks, and A.P. Venkateswaran, Indian ambassador to China.

Shen Jian, Chinese ambassador to India was present to greet the delegation. The Chinese delegation will visit Agra and other places on October 26 and 27. The talks will resume on October 28.

ZHAO PUCHU MEETS NEPALESE CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW220919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Puchu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here this morning with a delegation from the Nepal-China Cultural Council led by Tshering Tenzin Lama, member of the National Panchayat of Nepal. Recalling his visit to Nepal in 1956, Zhao Puchu said China and Nepal are close neighbors. "Cultural workers of our two countries should increase exchanges to promote the age-old Sino-Nepalese friendship," he said.

Zhao Puchu, who is also president of the Buddhist Association of China, said he appreciated the efforts made by the Nepal-China Cultural Council in enhancing the cultural interflow between the two countries.

The guests are here for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. During their stay in China, the guests are scheduled to tour Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.



XINHUA REPORTS ON ANTINUCLEAR DEMONSTRATIONS

OW231130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 23 Oct 83

["Anti-Nuclear Demonstrations Sweep Across West Europe" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- The peace movement across Western Europe held co-ordinated protests Saturday with a million people demonstrating in European capitals against Euromissile deployment and the U.S.-Soviet arms race.

Demonstrators took to the streets in Federal Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Sweden, Austria and Switzerland in the weekend actions.

An estimated 500,000 demonstrators from across the country poured into Federal Germany's capital of Bonn. They stopped traffic, sang songs, shouted slogans and carried banners which read, "Neither NATO nor Warsaw Pact is wanted," and "An end to deceitful Geneva negotiations." One banner depicted an American and a Russian vying for a ball representing the earth.

Demonstrators formed a human chain linking the embassies of nuclear powers and also encircled government buildings, symbolizing a plea for continued negotiations.

Former Chancellor Willy Brandt, who spoke at a mass rally in a central park of the capital, pointed out that further U.S. nuclear deployment in Western Europe was just as dangerous as the installation of Soviet SS-20 missiles and would only "speed up the arms race."

Brandt called on the Kohl government to stop catering to the White House and demanded that the superpowers reach an arms control pact.

A mammoth human chain was formed by 200,000 anti-nuclear demonstrators between the Wiley U.S. Army base in Neu-Ulm and the U.S. European Command headquarters in Stuttgart. It stretched for 108 kilometers and was said to have been the longest human chain ever formed.

Protestors in Hamburg, Stuttgart, West Berlin and other cities held peaceful demonstrations in the largest single day turnout of Germans since the Nazi years.

In Paris, tens of thousands of people marched Saturday demanding peace and a reduction in nuclear armaments.

Organized by the "peace movement" and supported by 25 political, religious and trade-union organizations, demonstrators in Paris called for a nuclear freeze and urged Washington and Moscow to step up efforts for a negotiated settlement to the arms reduction talks in Geneva.

An organizer of the movement read a letter asking the Geneva negotiators to continue their talks should they fail to reach an agreement by December.

In London, 250,000 people from across Britain took to the streets Saturday in a huge anti-nuclear demonstration which culminated in a mass rally in Hyde Park.

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), organizers of the weekend march, said it was the most broadly-based action for peace and the biggest demonstration of its kind ever held in Britain.

People of all ages and from all walks of life poured into Hyde Park and on to London streets to demand that no missiles be deployed on British soil.

In Rome, more than 400,000 protesters from across Italy held a die-in in front of the St John Lateran basilica after marching through the streets of the capital. They counted down the final 30 seconds to an imaginary nuclear explosion before they fell, to the wailing of a siren. Demonstrators filed past the U.S. and Soviet Embassies shouting slogans, "Peace not war" and "No American or Soviet missiles."

Addressing the mass rally, Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, called on the Italian Government to halt the deployment of cruise missiles at Comiso.

Traffic in Stockholm, capital of Sweden, was jammed in the city center when 25,000 demonstrators joined hands in a seven-kilometer human chain linking the U.S. and Soviet Embassies. Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme participated in the demonstration.

In the Austrian capital of Vienna, thousands of demonstrators also formed a human chain linking the Soviet and American Embassies, to which peace petitions were delivered.

Similar protests took place in Geneva, where the United States and the Soviet Union are holding negotiations on the reduction in deployment of medium-range Euromissiles.

Although a large number of police were in evidence at the various demonstrations across Europe, no serious clashes were reported.

#### Further Report

OW241221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1131 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (CINHUA) -- More than 500,000 people participated in anti-nuclear demonstrations in Belgium, Spain, Canada and France over the weekend demanding that the superpowers reduce their arsenals, according to reports from XINHUA correspondents in these countries.

About 300,000 people from nine provinces in Belgium held a mass rally and a march in Brussels yesterday, urging the United States not to deploy its new missiles on their land and the Soviet Union to dismantle its SS-20 missiles.

While calling for an immediate halt to the U.S.-Soviet contest in nuclear armament, the demonstrators also asked the NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries to conduct serious and earnest talks on disarmament.

The demonstration was organized by the Belgian National Committee of Action for Peace and Development and other mass organizations, with the participation of representatives from the Socialist Party, the Worker's Party, the Communist Party and trade unions.

On the same day, about 200,000 people took part in a demonstration in Madrid to protest against the presence of nuclear weapons in Europe. Among them were Gerardo Iglesias, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, and representatives from other organizations.

The demonstrators chanted "NATO no, bases out" and demanded that the country pull out of the NATO.



Meanwhile, demonstrations were staged in Barcelona, the second largest city in Spain, and several other cities.

In Ottawa, Toronto and several other Canadian cities, about 40,000 people marched in the streets on Saturday, protesting against the testing of the U.S. cruise missiles in their country's airspace.

A similar anti-nuclear demonstration took place in Paris yesterday, with the participation of about 10,000 people.

#### Commentary on FRG Demonstrations

OW241347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 24 Oct 83

["Commentary: Different Interests, Different Stands" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, October 23 (XINHUA correspondent Xia Zhimian) -- The "action week" of Federal Germany's giant peace movement has ended. The anti-missile demonstrations, which have drawn over 1.5 million people, are a clear indication of the public's concern for politics, their determination to oppose arms race and their demand for peace.

These demonstrations are characterized by their magnitude, their extensive attendance and their explicit purposes -- opposing both the new U.S. missiles and Soviet SS-20 missiles.

There have been arguments among the demonstrators as to whether one should support the NATO "double-track decision" and the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Federal Germany. The opponents hold that there have been enough missiles on this land and any new missiles can only bring in new menaces. The proponents, on their part, stress that in face of the threat of the Soviet SS-20s, the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles will help strengthen the West's deterrence and maintain a balance of nuclear force with the Soviet Union.

The political parties are, as a matter of fact, divided into two camps. The ruling Christian Democratic Union supports the deployment while the opposition Social Democratic Party and Green Party oppose it. There has been a serious controversy on this matter between the two sides and the deployment issue is to be debated in the parliament in November.

However, common interest, rather than an insuperable gap, is visible between the two sides in the current debate, as the prerequisite shared in common is to safeguard the security and peace of the country, which in the main are menaced by the missiles deployed in Europe by the two military superpowers -- the only countries capable of fighting a nuclear war in Europe. The Pershing-II and cruise missiles to be deployed in Federal Germany will as well be a threat to the German people as the Soviet SS-20s already installed in Europe.

It is obvious that since the interests of both Moscow and Washington differ from that of Bonn, they take different stands and have different logics. Since the United States and the Soviet Union signed the provisional agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation in 1972, their armaments, especially nuclear armaments, have increased in quantity and improved in quality despite all the talks on reduction. It has been nearly two years since the U.S.-Soviet Euromissile talks got under way. Both sides have put forward some proposals, but there is no agreement in sight.

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Both have taken advantage of the talks to cover up their own arms expansion and to try to get an upper hand over the other.

More and more Germans have now realized that the interests of both superpowers are conflicting with their own. Many of the demonstrators have lost hope in the Euromissile talks. Some of the slogans they carried in the marches simply pointed out that the Geneva talks are deceitful empty talks. The SS-20 and Pershing-II missiles have become the target of public criticism.

The desire expressed by the Federal Germans and other Europeans and the present situation of the U.S.-Soviet arms race in Europe has showed two different interests and two different stands.

The European people are justifiable in striving for everlasting peace.

#### CHEN PEIXIAN, NPC DELEGATION LEAVES BELGIUM

OW220047 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Brussels, October 21 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress left here for home today after a six-day visit to this country. The delegation was headed by Chen Peixian, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Wang Hanbin, secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee.

On October 20, Belgian Minister of External Relations Leo Tindemans received and had cordial talks with all members of the delegation.

On October 19, Chen Peixian gave a farewell party at the Chinese Embassy here. Present at the occasion were the presidents of the Chamber of Representatives and of the Senate and other MP's and senior representatives of political parties.

The delegation visited ports, factories and other establishments in Liege Province and Antwerp.

President of the Senate Edward Leemans went to see the delegation off yesterday evening at the hotel where the delegation stayed.

Before Belgium, the delegation had visited Italy, France and the European Parliament.

#### BELGIAN-PRC GROUP CONTINUES COOPERATION WORK

OW230306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Brussels, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Alfred Vermandel, chairman of the Belgium-China Association, said here today that the association will continue its task to develop and promote cultural, scientific and economic cooperation between the two countries.

He was speaking at a ceremony inaugurating the renovated building of the friendship association. Vermandel said that the renovation demonstrates the existence and vitality of the organization.

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Among those present on the occasion were Marthe Buysmans, an old friend of China and first secretary-general of the association, and Liu Xianglun, minister-counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Brussels.

The renovation covered a shop, a bookstore and a library. A new exhibition hall was added. It is named after Marthe Buysmans in recognition of her contribution to the friendship between the peoples of Belgium and China and to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1971.

HAO DEQING HONORS VISITING BRITISH LEGISLATOR

LD212057 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Hao Deqing, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, feted John Page, British parliamentary member from the Conservative Party and vice-president of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and Mrs Page here today.

The British guests are here on a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

JI PENGFEI MEETS PORTUGUESE DEFENSE COMMITTEE HEAD

OW241431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1410 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and feted here this evening Angelo Correia, permanent member of the Political Committee of the Portuguese Social Democratic Party and chairman of the Defence Committee of the Assembly of Portugal, and his wife.

Vice-President of the Chinese Association for International Understanding Zhang Zhixiang was present at the meeting.

The Correia's arrived in Beijing on Friday at the invitation of the Chinese Association for International Understanding.

HU YAOBANG MEETS ROMANIAN FRONT DELEGATION

OW241332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- China and Romania have steadily developed friendly relations and trust and support each other, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said here today.

In a meeting with a delegation from the National Council of the Romanian Socialist Democracy and United Front led by Council Executive Chairman Tamara Dobrin, Hu praised the front's efforts in educating its people in patriotism and peace. He also said he supported campaigns to be launched by people throughout the world to force the superpowers to stop deploying nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia. As long as people persisted in this struggle, their objective could be achieved, he said.

Dobrin said the Chinese people had made great economic, cultural and educational progress since her last visit three years ago. This was due to the policies pursued by the Chinese Communist Party, she said.

Present on the occasion were Deng Yingchao, chairman, and Yang Jingren, Cheng Zihua and Hu Ziang, vice-chairmen of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee.

The Romanian delegation returned to Beijing today after visits to Chengdu and Xian.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS ARMY DAY RECEPTION

OW250901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Romanian ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu hosted a film reception at the embassy here today to mark Romanian Army Day.

Attending the reception were Hong Xuezhi, member and deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China, Xu Xin, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Political Department, and military attaches of various countries to China.

Two documentary films on the Romanian Army were shown at the reception.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL DEPARTS

OW230240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- Parvan Chelnev, director of the Fifth Department of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry, left here this morning for home after a ten-day visit to China.

During his stay in China between October 13 to 23, the Bulgarian official exchanged views on developing relations between China and Bulgaria with his host, Ma Xusheng, director of the Department of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen had a friendly conversation with him.

The Bulgarian guest also visited factories and rural communes, scenic spots and historical sites in Beijing, Shanghai and Hangzhou.

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POLISH ENVOY AWARDS PRC MUSIC PROFESSOR

OW211400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Polish Ambassador Wladyslaw Wojtasik to China presented a diploma and a medal to Professor Zhao Feng, honorary president of the Central Conservatory of Music, at the Polish Embassy here today.

The professor was commended for his contribution to the organization of activities marking the centenary of the birthday of Polish composer Karol Szymanowski (1882-1982) in China in 1982.

Szymanowski was a forerunner of modern Polish music.

The certificate to award the diploma and medal to the Chinese professor was signed by Polish Minister of Culture and Art Kazimierz Zygulski.

The Polish ambassador gave a cocktail party for the awarding ceremony.



FOREIGN MINISTER WU XUEQIAN RETURNS FROM 4-NATION TOUR

OW241144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 24 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian returned here by air this afternoon after attending the 38th United Nations General Assembly and visiting Canada, the United States, Turkey and the Sultanate of Oman. He was greeted on the tarmac by Vice-Foreign Minister Yao Guang, and diplomatic envoys to China of Canada, the United States, Turkey and Oman.

WAN LI ADDRESSES PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGN MEETING

OW250633 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1318 GMT 24 Oct 83

[By XINHUA reporter Wu Ming and RENMIN RIBAO reporter Bai Yun]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA) -- The sixth enlarged meeting of the Central Public Health Campaign Committee closed at the auditorium of the CPCC National Committee Building in Beijing this afternoon. Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, attended and addressed this afternoon's plenary session.

Comrade Wan Li pointed out: We should raise the patriotic public health campaign to a higher level in accordance with the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. In the course of the patriotic public health campaign under the new situation, we should strive to improve the people's environment and living standards. In order to do so, we must wipe out the "four pests" [rats, bedbugs, flies and mosquitoes] and eliminate the harm of environmental pollution. We should study how to change our people's diet and make efforts to improve urban and rural drinking water, particularly rural drinking water, to improve the people's health and physique. All localities should formulate plans and measures, in consideration of the local situation, to deal with major problems affecting the people's health the most. They should also pay attention to general problems.

Wan Li demanded: All localities should first do a good job in building health organizations and put the patriotic public health campaign committees under the charge of capable comrades who resolutely implement policies and know their profession. Leading cadres at all levels should make the patriotic public health campaign a success with a high sense of responsibility towards the state and the people. They should mobilize the masses so that everyone guards his or her own health. There should be public health legislation and strict public health management systems.

Present at this afternoon's plenary session were Chairman Liao Hansheng; vice chairmen Hong Xuezhi, Cui Yueli, Yuan Baohua, He Kang and Li Ximing; and all committee members.

NIE RONGZHEN HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF ROCKET TEST SITE

OW231432 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- Nie Rongzhen, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, recently wrote a letter of congratulations to a certain test base of the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense to celebrate the 25th anniversary of its establishment and to commend it for its contributions to building a strong, modern national defense.

Today the cadres and fighters on this base solemnly held a meeting to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the base. Vice Chairman Nie Rongzhen's letter was read at the meeting.



The letter of congratulations hails the cadres and fighters at the base as pacesetters in the modernization of our army. The letter points out: As early as in the 1950's many comrades had determinedly come to the desolate Gobi Desert. Braving strong winds and sandstorms, they broke ground, started construction work, and built our army's first test base for the launching of modern strategic weapons. The development of China's strategic weapons and space technology is inseparable from the remarkable contributions made by you people at various bases. The people throughout the country want to thank you for this. On this festive day, we cannot forget those comrades who have shed their blood and sweat in building the base, particularly those comrades who gave their priceless lives. We must salute them and keep them in our minds forever. Their heroic deeds are fine teaching materials for educating the younger generation.

The letter of congratulations calls on the cadres and fighters at the base to do a still better job in strengthening the base from now on, training more competent people, implementing the policy on intellectuals, studying hard, vigorously carrying out research work, and boldly creating the new. The letter also calls on them to further strengthen their political and ideological work, firmly implement the four basic principles, develop the two civilizations, continue to give full play to the fine tradition of making the base their home and regarding the hard life glorious and offer contributions to building a strong, modern national defense.

Since 1960 this base has conducted flight tests of various carrier-rockets, successfully launched 13 earth satellites and carried out 396 successful scientific research projects, 5 of which won awards at the 1978 national science conference and 18 of which won Chinese PLA scientific and technical achievement awards. Following the development of the most advanced branches of science for national defense, one group after another of outstanding scientists and competent technicians have emerged from this base. They have now become the main force in developing China's most advanced branches of science for national defense.

#### SONG RENQIONG, FANG YI VISIT CHILDREN'S TOY CONTEST

OW250127 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Following preliminary and intermediate competitions, the final of the Beijing children's scientific toy intelligence contest was held at the Beihai kindergarten on 23 October. The Beijing Children's Palace team won first place, while the teams of the Air Force, Chaoyang District and the Ministry of Nuclear Industry won second, third and fourth places respectively.

Song Renqiong and Fang Yi, members of the Political Bureau of the CPC central Committee, watched the competition. The final competition included such events as assembly of robots, a high-speed car race, flying into space and an obstacle car race.

#### BO YIBO INTERVIEWED ON CPC ADVISORY COMMISSION'S WORK

OW220211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0059 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 Oct (XINHUA) -- On the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the CPC Central Committee's Advisory Commission, LIAOWANG magazine reporters Tian Lin and Xu Minghe interviewed Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the commission in charge of day-to-day work, on the commission's work in the past year. LIAOWANG, to be published on 20 October, will carry this interview.

Comrade Bo Yibo first talked about the significance of establishing the Central Advisory Commission, touching on the history of the Chinese revolution and the practice of the past year. He said: The victory of the Chinese revolution was achieved only after protracted, hard and bitter struggle. The large number of veteran cadres who survived this protracted struggle are the party's precious assets. They have rich experience in leadership, and command fairly high prestige inside and outside the party.

However, they are now old. Since a life-tenure system for leading posts exists, it is currently a pressing matter to solve the problem of replacing old cadres with younger ones. Yet veteran cadres are the backbone. It will not do to let them all step down immediately. Some interim measures are required. Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed the establishment of the Advisory Commission as an interim measure between the life-tenure of leading posts and the retirement systems.

Through this type of organization, which is interim in nature, a group of old comrades have smoothly and correctly stepped down from leading posts and remain in the second line, continuing to play a role on the strength of their experience. At the same time, positions have been opened and a number of younger cadres possessing political integrity and ability have entered the central leading organs to effect the replacement of the old with the younger and to practice cooperation between the old and the new, thereby invigorating and revitalizing the leadership stratum. This is virtually effecting a retirement system in the entire cadre corps. It enables leading bodies at all levels to become smaller and more competent and gradually younger in average age. It has a positive impact on consolidating and developing the situation of stability and unity.

How long will this interim organization, the Advisory Commission, last? Comrade Bo Yibo said: The party Central Committee envisages a second and a third Advisory Commission; in other words, it will last 10 to 15 years until the party and state have a perfect retirement system; succession of old cadres by new ones becomes a normal affair; old cadres who joined the revolution in the years of revolutionary wars have been all, or nearly all, "transitioned" out; and cadres who joined the revolution later can directly retire without having to go through this interim formula. In this case, the Advisory Commission will also have accomplished its historical mission.

The party Constitution stipulates: "The party's Central Advisory Commission acts as a political assistant and consultant to the Central Committee." Comrade Bo Yibo said: Over the past year the Central Advisory Commission did a number of things through trial and experiment. Major ones include:

-- Carrying out the tasks entrusted by the party Central Committee. Rather important tasks assigned by the party Central Committee over the past year were offering suggestions on arrangements for appointments of participants to the Sixth NPC and the Sixth CPPCC and for appointments of cadres to the State Council; taking part in the work team for restructuring the party Central Committee and state organs, as well as in the steering team for the restructure work for provincial, municipal and autonomous regional organs; taking part in the preparatory work for the designation of economic areas; attending the forum on the party history in northwest China and conducting investigations in old revolutionary bases. These tasks were jointly accomplished under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee with appointed members of the Central Advisory Commission playing leading roles, with the participation of a number of the commission's members and in coordination with departments concerned.

-- Offering suggestions on some important policy matters after having discussions to collect opinions. When the party Central Committee's circular "Some Questions About the Present Rural Economic Policy" was received, the Central Advisory Commission held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to study and discuss it. The Central Advisory Commission considered this document as having summed up the new experience in reforming and developing the rural economy, and, at the same time, some commission members offered valuable suggestions. Regarding party rectification work, the Central Advisory Commission held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting on three occasions to conduct full-fledged discussions. When the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification was being drafted, and when its notice on soliciting opinions was received, members of the Central Advisory Commission actively aired their opinions and offered revisions to the draft on the tasks, principles and methods of party rectification, including how to guard against perfunctoriness, how to weed out the "three types of persons," and how to correct "left" errors and combat rightist mistakes. These opinions and suggestions were presented to the party Central Committee for reference in a timely way.

Comrade Bo Yibo said: It appears that an important aspect of the Central Advisory Commission's playing its political role as an assistant and consultant is to offer some supplementary opinions to the party Central Committee's directives and decisions before they are made public and while they are being implemented. Although we have made some efforts in this respect, they are far from sufficient. We have to continue our efforts.

-- Conducting investigations in many fields. This is a constant activity, in which commission members widely participate. Except for those comrades who were bedridden due to long illness, most of the commission members have conducted field investigations in conjunction with practical conditions on selected topics, according to their specialization. Some commission members have even established fixed liaison centers to facilitate their systematic investigations. In the past year over 60 commission members have handed in their investigation reports on written suggestions. These reports and suggestions either reflect some important situation or problem, or offer some really valuable opinions for consideration.

-- Compiling and reviewing material on party history, editing and writing the series "Contemporary China," and writing revolutionary memoirs. Incomplete statistics show that over 30 commission members have taken up such tasks.

After introducing these tasks by commission members, Comrade Bo Yibo emphatically pointed out that the Central Advisory Commission conducts its work under the leadership of the party Central Committee and always stays in unison with it politically. This is the fundamental prerequisite for the Central Advisory Commission's work in all aspects. The past year all of us have paid full attention to this prerequisite in both words and deeds. Facts show that in assisting in political affairs away from the first-line leading posts, we have easier access to various opinions and arguments and feel detached enough to speak for ourselves. As long as we take a positive and discreet attitude, we can indeed offer some assistance to certain departments' work and to some newly emerging comrades, thus carrying out some of our responsibilities.

The tasks of the Advisory Commission are different from those of the first-line posts. What is important is that the Advisory Commission also has power, the power to make suggestions. This is a role of passing on experience, giving help and setting an example, and not of issuing orders and commands, Comrade Bo Yibo said: Members of the Central Advisory Commission from the very beginning made it a point not to interfere with the work of the party Central Committee, and of the departments to which commission members belong. Generally speaking, all departments have a good impression of the Central Advisory Commission. If we had not taken the appropriate attitude and adopted correct methods, but had continued to keep an eye on the departments we had led, inquired into everything there and voiced our opinions, intentionally or unintentionally, we would have interfered with the work of the localities and departments. Of course, we should by no means adopt such an attitude.

What attitude should be mastered in playing our due role and not disturbing or interfering in others' work? Comrade Bo Yibo said: The general principle was, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping stated when proposing the establishment of the Advisory Commission "Advisors should know how to be advisors." How? "They must be aloof and detached." Members of the Central Advisory Commission have such realization after a year's work: To be aloof and detached, we should confine our work to matters concerning principle, and not involve ourselves in actual, specific departmental tasks. Still another realization is that we must not arrange too much work for ourselves; the less the better. We must do what we are capable of, and do all we can.



What tasks has the Central Advisory Commission planned for the future? Comrade Bo Yibo said: They are the four fundamental tasks stipulated in the party Constitution: Putting forward recommendations on the formulation and implementation of the party's principles and policies, and giving advice; assisting the Central Committee in investigation and handling certain important questions; propagating the party's major principles and policies inside and outside the party, and undertaking such other tasks as may be entrusted by the Central Committee. Not long ago, when the Central Advisory Commission reported on its work, the CPC Central Committee Secretariat put forward six major tasks in investigation and in assisting it, which the Central Advisory Commission will carry on for a long time to come. They are: Selection and promotion of younger and capable cadres; rectification of party style and discipline; united front work and implementation of policies concerning nonparty members and intellectuals; party history research and education in revolutionary traditions; arrangements for retired veteran cadres; and checking on how the party's important policies and decisions are implemented. These six requirements are the concrete embodiment of the four fundamental tasks. The Central Advisory Commission will make arrangements for its work in the future on the basis of the four fundamental tasks and the Central Secretariat's six requirements, and in consideration of commission members' practical conditions.

#### WANG ZHEN ADDRESSES NEW SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM SOCIETY

OM240644 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1720 GMT 23 Oct 83

[By reporter Mou Weixu]

[Text] Nanjing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Society of Scientific Socialism was established in Nanjing today. Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the Central Party School, attended the inauguration meeting and made a speech on the current situation and tasks on the ideological and theoretical front.

Wang Zhen said: In the past few years the masses of theoretical workers have done much work in studying and disseminating scientific socialist theory, propagating the four basic principles and building a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core. But, indeed there are a few comrades who have spread many erroneous theories and viewpoints in newspapers, periodicals and classrooms that run counter to basic Marxist tenets and the four basic principles. Such viewpoints are diametrically opposed to Marxist scientific socialism. Their purpose is to spread a feeling of distrust of the socialist and communist cause and the Communist Party. Our theoretical workers engaged in the study and teaching of scientific socialism must criticize vigorously and struggle against erroneous ideas.

Wang Zhen made three points on how to prevent and neutralize spiritual contamination: First, it is necessary to have a sober understanding of the current situation on the ideological and theoretical front and courageously take a clear-cut stand in the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. We must not be over-cautious, slacken and even give up criticizing and struggling against spiritual contamination because we made "left" mistakes in the past on the ideological and theoretical front. The first problem we must concentrate on solving now on the ideological front is to correct the rightist tendency toward flabbiness and laxity.

Second, it is necessary to build a strong Marxist theoretical force. The Society of Scientific Socialism should organize research and teaching personnel in scientific socialism in departments and units throughout the country into a staunch, militant research and propaganda force of scientific socialism to write articles and books at a high level and high quality, and contribute to the continuous development of Marxist scientific socialist theory in the struggle against all kinds of erroneous tendencies. In the course of party rectification, party schools should seriously sort out the ranks of the theoretical teaching force, allowing no elements who oppose and harm the party to sneak in and remain, and permitting no party school teachers to engage in anti-Marxist and antisocialist activities in the name of "theoretical studies." Party schools must make new efforts to raise the whole party's theoretical level in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Third, it is necessary to carry forward the revolutionary study style of integrating theory with practice, closely integrate scientific socialist theory with China's practice in building socialism and popularize these theories among all our people.

Fan Ruoyu, responsible person of the preparatory committee for the Chinese Society of Scientific Socialism and adviser to the CPC Central Party School, reported at the meeting on the society's preparatory work.

More than 100 people were present at the meeting, including members of the society's preparatory committee and representatives from scientific socialism societies of various localities. All the delegates attending the 4th national party school meeting on teaching scientific socialism currently being held in Nanjing attended the inauguration meeting as observers.

The meeting discussed and adopted a constitution for the Chinese Society of Scientific Socialism. The constitution stipulates that the purpose of the society is to study the major problems in "building socialism with Chinese characteristics," criticize the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization, prevent and eradicate spiritual contamination and serve the cause of China's socialist modernization, while being guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

The meeting elected a leading organ. Fan Ruoyu was elected president of the society.

#### AFP: MORE EXECUTIONS CARRIED OUT IN BEIJING

OW211725 Hong Kong AFP in English 1435 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, Oct. 21 (AFP) -- Chinese authorities executed four men here today, bringing to 51 the total number of executions carried out in the capital during the past week. According to posters put up in front of the Beijing Intermediate Court, the four, aged from 21 to 49, were found guilty of rape and murder.

Since the beginning, last August, of a nationwide anti-crime campaign, 81 people have been executed in Beijing, and more than 1,000 put to death throughout the country, while tens of thousands have been arrested.

One of the most striking aspects of the law and order drive has been the young age of those executed. In Beijing, of the 51 criminals condemned in the past week, 43 were under 30, and 19 of those were between the ages of 18 and 20.

#### BEIJING REVIEW DENIES EXECUTION OF LAMA, OTHERS IN TIBET

HK241324 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 42, 17 Oct 83 p 5

["Notes From the Editors" column by Political Editor An Zhiguo: "Truth of Executing Criminals in Tibet"]

[Text] On September 30, Dalai Lama, who is living in exile abroad, sent his representative to the Chinese Embassy in India, claiming that the People's Government of Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, had announced that five people would be executed on October 1, including Gesang Luosang Wangqiu Lama of the Daipung Monastery and other dissidents.

The representative also said this action was aimed at making Dalai Lama cancel his plan to visit Tibet in 1985. On the next day, some Tibetans who had followed Dalai Lama to India gathered in front of the Chinese Embassy to "lodge a protest" against this "incident." Some foreign news agencies gave this issue continuous coverage, making it seem as if Dalai Lama's claims were true.

Our correspondent learned from the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region there was no such "incident" as the execution of Gesang Luosang Wangqiu and four others in Lhasa. The fact is that before October 1, six criminals who had committed particularly serious crimes were publicly convicted and executed in Lhasa. Of these, three were of the Han nationality, one of the Manchu nationality and two of the Tibetan nationality. One of the Tibetans was Qimei Duoji, who sold guns for profit, committed, burglarly on more than 20 occasions, and had escaped from jail five times. He also resisted arrest with arms. The other one was Suolang Ciren, leader of a gang, who committed robbery 19 times.

Earlier, both the Chinese and foreign press had reported that a campaign to crack down on criminals had been launched all over China, including Tibet. China practices a policy of national unity, national equality and common prosperity for all nationalities, and applies the principle that citizens of all nationalities are equal before the law. The severe punishment for felons like Qimei Duoji and Suolang Ciren is aimed at protecting the lives and property of the Tibetan people, and the normal order of socialist construction.

The central authorities and the People's Government of Tibet have repeatedly said that Tibetan compatriots now residing abroad are welcome to come back to visit their relatives and friends or settle down again. But they must, like other Chinese citizens, abide by the laws of the state. If they violate the law, they will be called to account legally in the same way as other law-breakers.

We hope our Tibetan compatriots now residing abroad will give no credence to rumors and guard against the schemes of the separatists and other people harboring malice against China. The central authorities and the People's Government of Tibet sincerely welcome Dalai Lama and his followers to return to China at an early date and, together with the people throughout the country, make contributions to safeguarding the unification of China, promoting national unity and achieving the four modernizations.

#### HONGQI ARTICLE ASSAILS CULTURA, ETHICAL 'POLLUTION'

HK230147 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Oct 83 p 4

[Report on article in HONGQI: "Pollution Takes on Many Forms"]

[Text] Of late, there has been much talk of cultural and ethical pollution. As press reports have demanded, this scourge must be eliminated.

People motivated only by money commercialize the socialist spirit. They debase it into a means of serving the selfish interests of individuals and small groups. This is one type of pollution.

Publications which appeal to vulgar tastes and contain poor content as a result of irresponsible and unprincipled work, are a second type.

Feudal superstition is reasserting itself in country areas and even some towns. Witches, sorcerers, fortune-tellers and geomancers are resuming activities. A party secretary of a people's commune even took the lead in "driving away ghosts by arms." This is a third type.

Many literary works and performances are frivolous, depraved. Pornographic photograph, videotapes, pictures and hand-copied manuscripts, though officially banned, are distributed in secret, with demoralizing and poisonous effect on Chinese society. This is a fourth type.



The many trends of Western bourgeois thought have become an obsession for some Chinese theoreticians. Instead of studying the question of "alienation" under private ownership, some people derive pleasure from talking about so-called "alienation" in socialist society. These harmful ideas presented as theories are more deceptive and confusing and more far-reaching and profound in influence. This is a fifth type.

Against such intolerable pollution, many comrades have fought resolutely. But a considerable number of others, though they are aware of the danger or feel indignant at it, dare not resist it for fear that they may be accused of being "left." There are also comrades who are apathetic to the negative and corrupt phenomena they see frequently. All this shows the need to conduct education inside and outside the party, helping cadres and the public to acquire a clear understanding of the essence of the pollution.

Any type of the pollution, however strange and showy, is essentially a manifestation of the ideology of an exploiting class and stands in direct opposition to the communist ideology and social system. Superstitions are clearly feudalistic and capitalist in essence. Also so are those literary works and theoretical articles which preach ultra-individualism, anarchism, nihilism and pessimism. Some literary works, for instance, describe the relation between men in socialist society as a struggle for survival, a manifestation of jungle law. Some theoretical works, departing from the basic principles of historical materialism, attribute certain malpractices and defects in socialist society to the "alienation" peculiar to the socialist system itself.

Such distortion of real life in our country is sure to obliterate the essential difference between proletarian ideology and bourgeois ideology and between the socialist system and capitalist system and actually reflects a loss of confidence in socialism. It would lead not only to serious ideological confusion but also to political dissension. It would never do to underestimate the danger such pollution presents to the socialist cause and the communist ideal to which the multitude of Chinese people are dedicating themselves.

It is necessary to introduce from capitalist countries advanced technologies, management skills and other things which are useful for China's socialist modernization. But it is wrong to introduce the capitalist system and its dirty and decadent ideology and culture. Some people prostrate themselves at the ideological trends of the Western bourgeoisie in the name of introducing and studying foreign developments. They parrot the much vaunted bourgeois slogans of democracy, freedom and humanism and regard them as guidelines for running state affairs.

If such cultural and ethical pollution is allowed to spread further, it will directly undermine the building of a socialist culture, impede the leadership of the party over the state and social life and finally endanger the socialist public ownership and harm the fundamental interests of the Chinese people. Socialist modernization would then become hopeless.

The elimination of the pollution is a struggle in the ideological sphere under new historical conditions. The method is to carry out the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend and develop serious and realistic criticisms and arguments. Under the socialist system led by the Communist Party, Marxism is not only one of the hundred schools but is also in the leading position on the ideological front. Faced with the great task of clearing away the pollution, Marxists should speak up, waging an uncompromising struggle against anything which is non-Marxist or anti-Marxists.

GUANGMING RIBAO WARNS AGAINST SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK240859 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Yue Ping: "It Is Imperative To Adhere to the Marxist Stand on the Ideological and Theoretical Front"]

[Text] With the introduction of our open-door policy, bourgeois ideology is inevitably infiltrating our country. Therefore, it is highly important that we be vigilant against spiritual pollution when we deal with some academic theories and literary works of capitalist countries.

In recent years, after abandoning the policy of shunning international contacts, we have vigorously promoted economic relations and cultural exchanges with foreign countries. No doubt this is very helpful to us in broadening our horizons, acquiring much more knowledge, and emancipating our minds, because we can enlighten ourselves from, and make use of some useful theses, viewpoints, and concepts of scientific value in books from capitalist countries. From one aspect, this proves that our open-door policy is correct. Lenin said: "Proletarian culture ought to be the inevitable outcome of the whole knowledge of mankind developed under the oppression of the capitalist society, the landlord society, and the bureaucrat society." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 31, p 254) We must be good at absorbing useful things of scientific value from the culture of the capitalist world in order to promote our research work in theoretical study and the social sciences and to enrich our cultural life. It is wrong for us to reject totally academic and cultural achievements of the capitalist world, and to describe them as untruthful and absurd.

However, we must pay attention to the other side of the matter. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out long ago: "Under the situation of opening the country to the outside world, 'the infiltration of influences of bourgeois ideology is inevitable.'" ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 226) In analyzing the situation which had cropped up after the implementation of the open-door policy, Comrade Hu Yaobang noted in April 1982: "Our open-door policy has brought many useful things and also a great many germs. For this reason, we must resort to dual tactics. On the one hand, we must firmly carry out our open-door policy because it is correct; on the other hand, we must resolutely resist the decadence of capitalist countries, including bourgeois ideology and the bourgeois way of life." He also pointed out: "There are at least two kinds of 'sugarcoated bullets.' One is the material 'sugarcoated bullet,' which corrupts us through money, sex-traps, and imported goods. The other is the spiritual 'sugarcoated bullet,' which destroys our morale, dampens our conviction, and bewilders our minds with decayed capitalist ideas, viewpoints, culture, arts, and way of life." (HONGQI, No 1, 1983, pp 9-10) In such a situation, comrades on the ideological and theoretical front must heighten their vigilance, keep sober-minded, and adhere to the Marxist stand.

Judging from the situation following the introduction of the open-door policy, there are two kinds of capitalist germs which are attacking us. One is those obscene and disgusting pictures, books, audio tapes, and films which propagate pornography and violence. Such things, which are "fatally toxic," are poisoning the people, especially teenagers. Therefore, we must take effective measures to ban these things. Usually people can easily see through these things because they always appear in an undisguised way. However, the other kind of capitalist germs often appear in a disguised way and confuse people because the good and bad are intermingled in the form of academic research, theory, and arts. Their influences are immense and more pernicious. We have taken some strong measures to combat the former problem and have achieved marked results. Of course, we should not slacken our struggle in this field. Comparatively speaking, we have not paid adequate attention to the latter problem, and are not vigilant enough against it. Thus, there have already been some bad consequences.

In recent years some people in the ideological and theoretical circles have spared no efforts to introduce into our country the bourgeois ideas, viewpoints, and theses of foreign countries as well as some foreign literary works permeated with decayed bourgeois ideas, with a view to propagating bourgeois liberalization. Meanwhile, analysis and criticism by using Marxist points of view have rarely been made of the capitalist academic treatises and literary works which are translated and published in our country. As a result, many people, especially young people, fail to distinguish between the good and the bad, and between the useful and the harmful. An eloquent example is the introduction of some books and literary works of Jean-Paul Sartre, the French philosopher and existentialist writer. Sartre was politically progressive, but his philosophy of existentialism is of material idealism. He acclaimed self-struggle and the freedom of the individual human being, which is, in fact, a kind of extreme individualism and unrestrained freedom. Such ideas and viewpoints have spread among quite a few people, especially young people. In some universities some students scramble for Sartre's books. This has resulted in evil influences. Some university students laud Sartre to the skies, saying that his theory has filled in the gaps in Marxism and that Sartre is wiser than Marx. Meanwhile, some newspapers now like to publish books of the bourgeoisie and even take rubbish as art treasure. From the above, we can see that some people use bourgeois theories to pound at the basic thesis of Marxism in order to negate scientific socialism, and some use the individualism of the bourgeoisie to corrupt people's souls in order to resist the propaganda and education of communist ideology. This is a major way of creating confusion on the ideological and theoretical front, and it is also a major factor in spreading spiritual pollution in society.

We must be quite aware that bourgeois ideology is liable to attack us under the condition of an open-door policy. A fighter on the ideological and theoretical front must know the problem of adherence to the Marxist stand. The Marxist stand is not abstract. We must make endless efforts to keep to it in practical tests and complex struggles. Of course, we must understand and study all bourgeois theories and viewpoints, irrespective of their schools of thought and political tendencies. But we should give no credence to them, nor should we blindly praise and absorb them. We should take Marxism as a weapon to meticulously differentiate between fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds. During the party rectification in Yanan, Comrade Mao Zedong called on our comrades to develop a good nose, saying that "they should take a sniff at everything and distinguish the good from the bad before they decide whether to welcome it or boycott it." He also noted: "Communists must always go into the whys and wherefores of anything, use their own heads and carefully think over whether or not it corresponds to reality and is really well founded; on no account should they follow blindly and encourage slavishness." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 3, p 785) Today, when we study academic theories and read the literary works of foreign countries, especially those of the capitalist world, we must take the attitude mentioned above, and guard against and combat blindness. If we relax vigilance, bourgeois ideology will spread unchecked and some people will unconsciously become captives of the bourgeoisie. Now, when we are combating spiritual pollution and the tendency of bourgeois liberalization, it is imperative for us to sum up experiences and to draw lessons.

#### CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

##### Delegates Study Li, Ni Speeches

OW211451 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA) -- Many Delegates to the 10th National Trade Union Congress have pledged to resolutely respond to the CPC Central Committee and State Council's call for playing the role of master in the four modernizations and fighting in the forefront of improving economic results.



Comrade Li Xiannian's speech to the congress on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and State Council and Comrade Ni Zhifu's work report on behalf of the 9th Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions had a strong impact among the delegates. During the last 2 days they read and studied the speech and the work report word by word and sentence by sentence. With reference to the realities of their respective localities and units, they held lively discussions on the question of raising economic results -- the most urgent and important task of Chinese workers at present and in the future. Many delegates said: We come from the first line of production and work. We are keenly aware of our enterprises' great potential for development. If we workers improve management and technology with the spirit of being masters, it is entirely possible for enterprises to further raise economic results, increase production and income, reduce costs and expenditures and make greater contributions to improving our country's financial and economic conditions and to revitalizing our national economy.

Handan City's Construction Company No 2, which does construction work in Tangshan City, has been a leader in its field for the past 3 years in all technological and economic norms. Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang have inspected the company on separate occasions and have spoken highly of the working class master's sense of responsibility displayed by the construction workers. The company's delegate, engineer Wang Geng said: for conscious, capable workers, there is always room for improving economic results.

Delegates from Beijing, Tianjin, Guangdong, Sichuan, Gansu, Xinjiang and other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions all spoke of the difficulties caused by such objective factors as the price reductions of a number of products and the rise in the costs of certain raw or seminished materials and its impact on economic results. However, they also pointed out: Under similar unfavorable conditions, enterprises vary greatly among themselves in terms of economic results. The key lies in the workers themselves, whether or not they are willing to use their creative labor to overcome difficulties and triumph in raising economic results.

During group discussions held by the Shanghai delegation, the relationship between raising economic results and improving workers' qualities was the main topic among the delegates. In Shanghai today young workers account for 70 to 80 percent of the total work force. While most of them are good, quite a number of them have been eroded or polluted by various nonproletarian ideologies and have cultural and technological levels incompatible with the needs of modernization. In analyzing this situation, the delegates all felt that quickly raising the workers' political-ideological levels and cultural and technological standards is a top priority in raising economic results and building socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

#### Zhao Dongwan Report to Congress

OW221140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 22 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Minister of the State Science and Technology Commission Zhao Dongwan called for training more workers in modern science and technology. In a report to the 10th National Trade Union Congress in the Great Hall of the People today, Zhao said China should build a contingent of first-rate scientists, engineers, technicians, vast numbers of skilled workers and competent managerial staff to spearhead the country's modernization drive.

"Modernizing China, invigorating the economy and quadrupling annual output in industry and agriculture will depend on scientific and technological advancement, and on a contingent of workers mastering modern science and technology," he told delegates.

The vice-minister said that there were more than 6.2 million scientists and technicians in China's industrial enterprises and research institutes. They were the main force in the modernization drive, he said, but efforts must also be made to raise the scientific and technical level of workers.

From 1981 to 1985, he said, the state will tackle 38 key scientific and technical problems to speed up the growth of the national economy and improve economic results. Plans were also under way to make breakthroughs in energy development and conservation, transport and multipurpose utilization of natural resources and to promote environmental protection, medical care and birth control, he said. "At the same time," Zhao added, "scientists and technicians must integrate with workers and help upgrade China's more than 300,000 factories and mines with more modern and advanced technology."

"The invigoration of China's economy will depend on science and technology. Science and technology should serve economic construction," he told the congress. Zhao said research and development programs now emphasized progress in production and technology. Stress was also being placed on improving the managerial efficiency of technicians in factories and mines and in rural areas.

"The experience of the past three decades has indicated that China can only achieve vigorous economic development if it makes tremendous progress in production technology and bases industrial and agricultural production on new technology," he said.

At today's general assembly, Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League; Zhang Guoying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and Wang Ganchang, vice-chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, delivered addresses to the 10th National Trade Union Congress on behalf of eight mass organizations. Huang Yukun, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, also delivered a congratulatory speech.

#### Delegates Pay Homage to Mao

OW221333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0752 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA) -- On the morning of 22 October, delegates to the 10th National Trade Union Congress along with specially invited delegates, with feelings of high esteem and reverence, paid homage to Comrade Mao Zedong's remains and visited his abode at Zhongnanhai.

#### Discuss Corrosion, Pollution

OW230448 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1301 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA) -- At group discussions, delegates to the 10th National Trade Union Congress have discussed an important issue: Preserving the true color of the working class and opposing capitalist ideological corrosion and pollution.

The delegates said: China's working class has always been the most powerful class organizationally and ideologically. It has resisted and overcome corrosion by reactionary ideas during the difficult years of revolutionary struggle in the past. Today it will certainly resist and overcome spiritual pollution of all kinds, be a vanguard in building socialist material and spiritual civilization and live up to the party Central Committee's earnest expectations.



Delegates from all localities pointed out that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the most powerful weapon to use in preserving the working class' true color and opposing spiritual pollution by capitalism and other nonproletarians. Delegates from Shanghai, Liaoning, Beijing, Gansu and Xinjiang said that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought does not grow spontaneously in the working class. Propaganda and educational work is necessary to cultivate staff members and workers into staunch fighters with lofty ideals, morality, good education and discipline.

Zhang Zicheng, chairman of Guangdong's Shantou City Trade Union Council, and Zhang Hanming, chairman of the Shenzhen City Trade Union Council, said: Fierce struggles between corrosive and anticorrosive forces in the ideological and cultural realm have been going on for years. Influenced by decadent capitalist lifestyles, some young workers have advocated "enjoying all the comforts of life and spending money in a pompous manner." A few of them have thus taken the criminal path. In view of these situations and keeping in mind the guidelines embodied in Comrade Li Xiannian's speech and Comrade Ni Zhifu's work report, Zhang Zicheng called for running three types of activity centers well while strengthening ideological and political work: 1) cultural and sports activity centers, with workers' cultural palaces as the foundation, should combine moral, intellectual, physical and ethical education into one so that more workers will "receive education in recreation in addition to acquiring knowledge in classroom", 2) workers' reading activity centers should be run well; and 3) workers' technical coordination activity centers should be run well.

At the meetings, delegates from cultural and art circles pledged to take an active part in the actual struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution. They said: Ideological and theoretical workers, writers, artists and people's teachers should be worthy of the role of "engineers of human souls" and assume special responsibilities accordingly.

#### Presidium Holds Second Session

OW221313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0745 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA) -- The presidium of the 10th Trade Union Congress of China held its second session on the morning of 22 October. All delegations expressed their opinion on the work report and the constitution of the All-China Trade Union Federation (draft revision) was discussed. Relevant resolutions were discussed and approved at the meeting.

Following a discussion, the meeting approved the methods of election during the 10th National Trade Union Congress and decided on 32 ballot supervisors and the supervisor-general.

#### Zhang Jingfu Addresses Congress

OW231222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister in Charge of State Economic Commission Zhang Jingfu today reported good industrial achievements of this year and urged workers to work harder to raise China's economic proficiency. Speaking to delegates to the Tenth National Trade Union Congress, he said that the country's industrial output value was up 10.1 percent in the first nine months of this over the same 1982 period, the increase for heavy industrial output value being 12.7 percent and that of light industry, 7.5 percent. The country's total volume of retail sales increased by 10.1 percent, he said, and that of durable goods including television sets, cassette recorders, bicycles and electric fans by anywhere from 7.7 percent to 62 percent.

Between 1979 and 1983, China absorbed and utilized 14 billion U.S. dollars or Hong Kong, Macao and foreign funds. By June of this year, he said, 105 joint ventures had been established with Chinese and imported funds.

Despite these achievements, he said, enterprises now have the pressing need to raise their economic proficiency for the following reasons:

-- The cost of industrial production is bound to go up because the government has raised the purchasing prices of farm and sideline produce, the prices of fuel, raw and semi-processed materials will be increased and the wages of workers will continue to increase with the development of production.

-- With improved living standards, people are becoming more and more demanding on the variety and quality of consumer goods. The situation has changed in which heavy industrial products, including those of inferior quality, were imposed on the end user.

-- Competition on the international market compels China to improve the quality and increase the variety of its export commodities.

-- Enterprises are now encouraged to compete under roughly equal conditions so that enterprises yielding better economic results will grow faster and their workers have more fringe benefits. Losing enterprises and enterprises producing inferior products or at higher costs will have to improve.

Zhang Jingfu called attention to the potential of Chinese enterprises. He said industrial enterprises in Shanghai were able to turn over to the state 84.52 yuan in profit and taxes by using 10 yuan of funds in the first half of this year, about 10 times the figure for enterprises in Inner Mongolia. In 1981, the cost for producing one small tractor was 1,842 yuan at the Changzhou tractor plant in Jiangsu Province, compared to 3,230 yuan at the Xingtai tractor plant in Hebei.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, Zhang Jingfu continued, state-owned enterprises were able to yield 29.4 yuan in profit and taxes by putting in 100 yuan of funds. The corresponding figure has dropped to 14.4 yuan in recent years.

The discrepancy between enterprises, between areas and between the present and the past shows that China's industrial potential is great, he said. The state will receive additional profit and taxes amounting to tens of billion yuan if industrial economic proficiency reaches the historical best during the First Five-Year Plan period (1953-5), the minister stressed. In order to improve their economic proficiency, enterprises need to:

-- Help the workers raise their political consciousness and increase their sense of responsibility as the masters of the country and enterprises through a drive to eradicate ideological contamination.

-- Build up leading bodies consisting of people who are younger, have expertise and dare making breakthroughs.

-- Encourage and organize the workers to improve their knowledge of science, technology and managerial skills.

Zhang Jingfu called attention to the fact that of the Chinese industrial enterprise workers and staff members, only 1.6 percent have received college education, and 78 percent have an education of or even below the junior middle school.

-- Work hard to promote technical progress and the adoption of up-to-date technology. Technical progress and upgrading of management are essential to the effort to improve the quality of enterprises and their economic proficiency.

-- Continue to do streamlining to modernize management. In streamlining enterprises, Zhang Jingfu said, the stress should be placed on what is known as the "ground work" -- (?that is) to improve production planning, total quality control, overall economic accounting, technical standardization, measurement and testing, information processing, market forecasting, as well as the work on statistics and statistical analysis. Worker participation in management of a factory through the congress of their representatives is an important aspect of its streamlining, Zhang Jingfu said.

#### Broader International Ties Stressed

OW230231 Beijing XINHUA in English 0155 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 23 (XINHUA) -- China's Federation of Trade Unions, one of the biggest in the world, is willing to establish wide international relations with trade unions of various countries, said Qian Dadong, director of International Liaison Department of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, here yesterday. Qian Dadong said China's trade unions support workers and trade unions of various nations in their just struggles and work energetically with them to safeguard world peace and advance the progress of mankind.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions, he said, has established friendly relations with trade unions in 120 countries and regions since 1978. In the past few years many foreign trade union delegations have visited China, and China's Federation of Trade Unions has dispatched its delegations abroad in return. It has sent study groups and representatives to pass on the experience of Chinese workers in the course of the four modernizations drive and the management of enterprises through workers' congresses.

Qian Dadong said Chinese workers have gathered from workers of other countries experiences beneficial to China's construction. Qian said China's trade unions have taken part in international conferences of trade unions to discuss the major issues in the international workers' movements. China's trade unions resumed their activities in international labor organizations this year.

#### Presidium Holds Third Session

OW250526 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1153 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA) -- The presidium of the 10th National Trade Union Congress held its third session this morning. The meeting heard a briefing on various delegations discussing the work report delivered by the ninth executive committee, and decided to make necessary revisions to the work report according to the delegates' opinions. The meeting also examined, discussed and adopted a draft namelist of candidates to be members and alternate members of the 10th Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and for the members of the committee to check on funds. The namelist will be submitted to the delegates for preliminary discussion.

## Deng Xiaoping Praises Official

OW250055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 23 Oct 83

[By reporters Ji Faifu and Li Nianguil]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- Comrade Deng Xiaoping on 18 October expressed his great pleasure at seeing Wang Chonglun at the opening ceremony of the 10th National Trade Union Congress. He firmly held his hands and told him with a smile: "You have indeed done a good job in solving the problem of beancurd!"

Upon hearing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's praises, Wang Chonglun, a vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions who was praised for "walking ahead of time" during the 1950's, was overwhelmed with all sorts of feelings. Later, when asked by reporters to talk about his feelings, Wang Chonglun said: "Comrade Xiaoping encouraged me and urged me to make greater contributions. I recent years I have not done many concrete good deeds for the people, and I feel uneasy about this. Comrade Xiaoping's words reflected the ardent love for the people cherished by the revolutionaries of the older generation and their deep concern for the people's livelihood."

From August 1980 to August 1981, while serving as vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Wang Chonglun responded to the party Central Committee's call and went to Harbin City to lead the party's grassroots work. He served as deputy secretary of the city's party committee while concurrently holding his post as the vice president of the federation. He went down among the masses, showed concern for their well-being and worked hard to relay the party's concern to the great majority of the people. When he saw that the citizens in Harbin had difficulties obtaining beancurd, despite the fact that northeast China had an abundant supply of soybeans, he anxiously visited the city's 61 beancurd plants. He consulted with finance and trade cadres and master workers to find a way to increase beancurd production. He quickly helped resolve the beancurd shortage and received the local people's warm praise. Later, his deeds were reported by XINHUA under the headline: "Wang Chonglun Solves the Problem of Beancurd." This had a great impact on the people throughout the country. They said: "Our veteran model is again walking ahead of time."

Wang Chonglun told the reporters: Comrade Deng Xiaoping has always ardently cherished the people and has always been concerned about their well-being. In his speech to the Ninth National Trade Union Congress, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, he asked trade unions to closely integrate themselves with the masses and become an organization trusted by the workers and able to speak and work for them. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also emphatically pointed out that although there were many practical difficulties in the people's livelihood that could not be completely resolved in a short period, "this should not be used as an excuse by the leadership of an enterprise, still less by a trade union organization, not to show concern for the well-being of the workers."

At the end of the interview, Comrade Wang Chonglun confidently told the reporters: "From now on I will live up to Comrade Xiaoping's expectations and carry out trade union work in the same spirit that I used in solving the beancurd problem. I shall perform more concrete good deeds for the people and enable the vast numbers of workers to concentrate their energies on the four modernizations."



GUANGDONG ADOPTS MEASURES TO TURN LOSSES INTO PROFITS

HK220504 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government jointly held work meetings on 17 and 19 October to discuss five measures for turning losses into profits in the province. On these 2 days, the provincial Economic Committee and other industrial offices and bureaus have sent work teams one after another to all localities in order to help the enterprises carry out the five measures, and to turn losses into profits as soon as possible. The five measures formulated by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government are:

1. CPC committees and governments at all levels, as well as all enterprises, including industrial, commercial, and agricultural enterprises, must treat the work of turning losses into profits as an important matter and include the task in their important work schedule. In work arrangements, they must really regard economic work as the focal point and the work of improving economic results as the center. They must subjectively investigate the reason if they find in their checkup that the work of turning losses into profits is proceeding slowly.
2. Establish level upon level the responsibility system for the work of turning losses into profits. Leadership at all levels must lend a hand in the work. They should share the work and each should shoulder some responsibility.
3. They should implement and act as soon as possible, in the spirit of the provincial work conference on consolidating enterprises and turning losses into profits, as well as the policies, measures, and regulations of the provincial government on the issue of turning losses into profits in state-run enterprises. Those units which still have not yet conveyed the spirit to the worker masses must quickly convey it. Leading groups at all levels and major enterprises which are responsible for their own profits or losses must link their work with reality, and work out measures to carry out the work.
4. Further grasp well the work of enterprise consolidation and readjustment.
5. Work teams are sent by the provincial, prefectural, city, and county authorities to carry out full-scale financial disciplinary checkup must regard the work of turning losses into profits as an important content, and check on focal points in light of the work. In addition, in the near future they should praise a number of units and cadres who make fruitful efforts in the work of turning losses into profits. Those enterprise leaders who do not perform their duties well and cannot turn losses into profits within a deadline should be dealt with according to disciplinary measures in light of the situation. Some of them must be removed from office on the spot and the leading groups must be readjusted.

## NANFANG RIBAO Cites Deficits

HK240617 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 83 p 1

[Report: "Number of Guangdong's Enterprises Suffering Losses and Volume of Deficits Went Up in First 9 Months"]

[Text] Yesterday, the provincial enterprise consolidation leading group, the provincial Economic Committee and the provincial Financial Department jointly issued the "Circular on the Progress in Putting an End to Losses and Increasing Profits in Our Province's Industrial Enterprises." The circular points out that, compared with the same period last year, in the first 9 months this year, our province's local state-run industrial enterprises earned less realized profits and delivered less profit to the state. The number of the enterprises suffered losses increased and the amount of losses rose.



Among the 14 prefectures and cities, Zhaoqing, Huiyang, Guangzhou, Foshan, and Jiangmen reduced their realized profits. The delivery of profits to the state was reduced in all prefectures and cities. In Hainan, Shantou, Huiyang, Zuhai, and Shenzhen, the number of enterprises that suffered losses increased. In Foshan and Jiangmen, the total amount of losses rose by 55.8 percent, in Zhaoqing by 51.9 percent, in Huiyang by 23.2 percent, in Hainan 14.1 percent, in Shenzhen by 9.1 percent, in Zhanjiang and Maoming by 7.9 percent, in Mei County by 4.7 percent, in Shantou by 3.5 percent, and in Guangzhou it rose by 0.8 percent. Zhuhai shifted from earning profits into suffering losses. Among the eight departments, bureaus, and companies directly under the jurisdiction of the province that have suffered losses, the Heavy Industry Department, the Forestry Department, the Building Materials Bureau and the Salt Industry Company increased their losses over the same period last year, but the Machine Building Industry Department, Petrochemical Industry Department, the General Company of Medicine and the General Company of Electronic Industry reduced their losses.

Among the 55 enterprises that earned more than 5 million yuan profit last year, 24 enterprises increased their profit delivery in the first half of this year over the same period of last year and 31 enterprises reduced their profit delivery.

According to the statistics at the end of September, compared with the same period of last year, the financial status of the 22 key enterprises that suffered more than 1 million yuan losses last year, was as follows:

Shaoguan casting and forging plant shifted from suffering losses into earning profits; 15 enterprises reduced their losses; and the following four enterprises increased their losses: Yaoling tungsten mine increased its losses by 141.2 percent, Mei County Mining Bureau increased its losses by 81.7 percent, Huaili County Forestry Bureau increased its losses by 17.2 percent, and Beijiang machine building plant increased its losses by 11.6 percent.

Two enterprises failed to hand in their reports on the state of affairs related to the work of putting an end to losses there. They were Renhua nitrogenous fertilizer plant and Jianfeng Ling Forestry Bureau.

#### GUANGDONG TO SET UP ZHU JIANG ECONOMIC ZONE

HK230430 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government has decided to establish the Zhu Jiang Delta economic zone, and convened a meeting on the topic this morning. Comrade Liang Lingguang is in charge of planning the economic zone. The Zhu Jiang Delta economic zone is centered on Guangzhou City. It embraces Foshan, Jiangmen, Shenzhen, and Zuhai Cities and their subordinate counties, plus a number of other counties in the delta. The planning of the zone is under the direct leadership of Liang Lingguang, Wu Nansheng, and Yang Deyuan. Wang Huan is director of the planning group, and (Qin Wenjing), (Qiu Zuohua), (He Xian), and Tang Guoliang are the deputy directors.

#### GUANGXI RIBAO ON LEADERSHIP GROUP READJUSTMENT

21 Oct Editorial

HK220257 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Report on 21 October GUANGXI RIBAO editorial: "Get a Good Grasp of Readjusting Leadership Groups in Conjunction With Handling Problems Left Over From the Cultural Revolution"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: The two tasks of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and readjusting the leadership groups are both extremely pressing matters and must be grasped really well without delay.

These two tasks are closely linked; they condition and influence each other. They can and must be carried out in conjunction, and only thus can they stimulate each other and result in steady and firm progress.

Handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution is an essential condition for readjusting leadership groups. Only by weeding out the people of three categories -- those who rose to power through rebelling, those with gravely factionalist thinking, and those who engaged in beating, smashing, and looting -- in the course of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, can we ensure that the political demands are fully met when readjusting the leadership groups and strictly guard against the people of three categories worming their way into the new leadership groups. And getting a good grasp of readjusting the leadership groups is also an important condition for doing a thorough job in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. Only by establishing bold leadership groups with strong party spirit can we clear away all interference, strictly grasp the policy demarcation lines, resolutely and steadily forge ahead, and do a thorough job in solving leftover problems.

The key to the success of the region in making a good start to handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in April, getting the work started throughout the region in June, and then continuing to make resolute and steady progress lies in the fact that the Central Committee readjusted the leadership group of the regional CPC Committee and sent a powerful work group to supervise, urge on, and help with the work. As a result it was possible to implement the central instructions on handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. And an important reason why some places and units have worked relatively fast and well in handling leftover problems is that they have readjusted and strengthened leadership groups, and strengthened the administrative organs, or dispatched work groups to help with the work.

Facts have proven that handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and readjusting the leadership groups can certainly be carried out in conjunction. How are they to be carried out in conjunction? Generally speaking, different methods should be adopted according to the different circumstances. The question of whether the work of handling leftover problems has really gotten going is the main condition determining what method to apply in readjusting the leadership groups. The main hallmarks for judging whether the work has really gotten going are: 1) have the great majority of cadres basically distinguished the major rights and wrongs since the start of the Cultural Revolution, strengthened party spirit and eliminated factionalism? 2) has initial action been taken to deal with people of three categories in the leadership groups, people who made serious mistakes, and people hampering the work of handling leftover problems? Those units that have already really got things going should readjust and assign the leadership groups in accordance with the demand for four transformations of the cadres, by means of democratic recommendation, examination by the organization, discussions by party committees and groups, and approval by the upper level.

A few units now find it difficult to assign a leadership group to meet the demand for younger age. These can organize transitional or semi-transitional leadership groups, and supplement and readjust the groups when conditions are ripe. Certain units that have not yet really gotten things going, or where other conditions are not yet ripe, can first assign a number one or two man, and then gradually carry out readjustment in batches from top to bottom, to solve the problem.

The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee adopted the Central Committee decision on party rectification. All-round and systematic party rectification is about to start.

Handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and readjusting the leadership groups both have the nature of party rectification. With these two tasks grasped well, we can bring about a notable improvement in the party's ideological and organizational state and work style, and create favorable conditions for the all-round party rectification that is about to begin.

## 23 Oct Commentator

HK240415 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Report on 23 October GUANGXI RIBAO commentator's article: "Take Strict Precautions Against People of Three Categories Sneaking Into the New Leadership Groups"]

[Excerpts] The article says: While continuing to get a good grasp of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, Guangxi is promoting the readjustment of leadership groups. Comrade Hu Yaobang explicitly pointed out in his report to the 12th party congress: When carrying out structural reform and selecting and promoting leadership cadres, we must absolutely not select and promote people of three categories. The Central Committee decision on party rectification recently adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee pointed out: Except for those whom long testing has proven to have truly mended their ways, people of three categories should in principle be expelled from the party.

In readjusting the leadership groups, we must pay attention to holding the pass and strictly guard against people of three categories sneaking in. The extreme importance of this was long ago pointed out by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in an August 1980 speech: If we allow people of three categories to worm their way into leading posts and again go in for double-dealing and exchange of revolutionary experience, acting covertly, then even if there are only a few of them, they may bring us inestimable calamity. Comrade Chen Yun said in his speech at the 12th party congress: If people of three categories get into the leadership groups, then, after a few years, when the climate is right or there is some turmoil in the party, they will jump out to make trouble and again endanger the state and the people. We must seriously appreciate these words of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun. We must fully understand that the people of three categories oppose and endanger the party, and that they are serious hidden dangers in the party who must be dealt with in a serious and cautious fashion. We must not let the people of three categories enter the new leadership groups. Thus we can ensure long tranquillity for the party and state.

Since last April, under the concern and leadership of the Central Committee and the supervision, urging, and help of the central work group, with the common efforts of the party committees and the cadres and masses, Guangxi has scored very great success in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and has conducted a great deal of investigation and study regarding the people of three categories. In many units the features of the people of three categories have been made clear, and the preconditions for guarding against these people sneaking into the new leadership groups have been created.

In guarding against this, we must first pay attention to eliminating factionalism and strengthening party spirit, because factionalism often shields people of three categories. Of course, as a result of the study of documents on handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and the unfolding of the work of handling these problems in the past 6 months, people's understanding has been greatly enhanced, and factionalism has been basically overcome as far as the majority of the cadres and masses are concerned.



However, factionalism, which has been pursued for so many years, has deep roots and has become a stubborn disease. This is mainly expressed by the people of three categories and by certain people who made serious mistakes. They cannot quickly eliminate factionalism altogether. And these persons can also influence certain of our people; a few may be strongly influenced. Certain places and units are prone to be influenced by factionalism to some extent when readjusting the leadership groups. Hence we must at all times pay attention to eliminating factionalism. This particularly applies to certain leading comrades granted the so-called favor of protection by people of three categories during the Cultural Revolution, or who, in the turmoil, formed a life-and-death relationship with them of going through thick and thin together, and are therefore somewhat partial to certain people of three categories; these leading comrades must pay all the more attention to eliminating factionalism and strengthening party spirit.

We must realize that at present certain people of three categories are desperately disguising themselves in a bid to sneak into the new leadership groups. We must absolutely not take this lightly.

In strictly guarding against people of three categories sneaking into the leadership groups, we must, in the course of readjusting these groups, stress appointing people to posts on their merits, and not on their acquaintanceship with ourselves. We must not stress private relationships. If we select and promote cadres according to private feelings and individual likes, dislikes, gains, and losses, and the sectarian viewpoint, without stressing the principle of ability and political integrity, we will be very apt to drill a hole for certain people of three categories to sneak into the leadership groups. Due to the serious impurity in the party's ideology, work style, and organization caused by the Cultural Revolution, plus the fact that we have had no time to carry out all-round systematic rectification in recent years, it is all the more essential to lay stress on appointing people to posts on their merits and to oppose appointing them on the strength of their acquaintanceship with ourselves.

In short, we have the correct ideological, political, and organizational line. So long as we do our work in a serious and cautious way, we will be able to prevent people of three categories from sneaking into the new leadership groups.

#### HENAN HOLDS URGENT CONFERENCE ON SOWING WHEAT

HK230620 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Summary] The Henan Provincial People's Government held an urgent telephone conference yesterday evening to mobilize the people of the province to overcome wet weather and waterlogging and hurry to sow the wheat crop, to lay a firm foundation for a bumper wheat harvest next year. The meeting was attended by Governor He Zhukang, Henan Military District Commander (Zhan Tingwu), and Vice Governors Yue Xiaoxia and Hu Tingji. He Zhukang, (Zhan Tingwu), and Hu Tingji made speeches.

The meeting held: "The current problem is that the province has had rain since late September, and especially since the beginning of October, causing waterlogging in the fields and excessive humidity. This has affected wheat sowing. According to the forecast of the meteorological departments, further overcast, wet weather is likely in the southern part of the province." Since the season for sowing what is almost over, it is imperative to concentrate all forces to overcome the bad weather and waterlogging, and ensure the fulfillment of wheat sowing on time. Government at all levels must tackle this as the current central task.

The meeting pointed out: "Wheat is the province's main grain crop; its output accounts for over half the province's total grain output, and its procurement for 80 percent of the year's grain procurement. The wheat harvest has a major relationship with agricultural production over the whole year. And whether or not bumper agricultural harvests are achieved is extremely important for the situation in the whole province. We must hurry to sow the wheat as quickly as possible and set a deadline for its completion. The task should be basically completed in the northern and central parts of the province by the end of October. The southern parts should sow the crops as soon as possible." All sectors and trades must support this effort.

Military District Commander (Zhan Tingwu) said: "The leaders of the Wuhan PLA units are very concerned over the sowing of the wheat crop, and have issued an urgent circular. The units and militia in the provincial Military District must swing into action and work with the people of the province to fulfill the sowing task."

#### HUBEI CONTINUES FIGHT AGAINST HAN JIANG FLOOD

HK230600 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Summary] The people of Mianyang County have launched yet another battle against floods along the Han Jiang, having already overcome three high flood-crests this year. "Due to heavy rain on the upper reaches of the Han Jiang and the rapid rise of the river, Mianyang is not only seriously threatened by the fourth flood-crest; behind the dikes, there are also 200,000 mu of flooded and waterlogged farmland." By 22 October, 29,000 people had gone to the Han Jiang dikes to strengthen them and check on their safety. All sectors are providing support.

Water in the lakes of Hubei has continued to rise due to the heavy rains. "Some 3.6 million mu of farmland are seriously threatened. In recent days, Jingzhou, Xiaogan, Huangguang, Yichang, and Xianning Prefectures and Wuhan City have vigorously grasped the work of draining waterlogged land which guarding against flooding." The province has now put to work 250,000 kilowatts of power pumping stations. The amount of water being pumped off the land has reached 2,152 cubic meters per second.

According to the Wuhan Meteorological Station, the weather this October has been abnormally wet. From 4 to 6 October, heavy to torrential rain fell in parts of the province. Precipitation in seven counties exceeded 100 mm a day. Further heavy rain has fallen from 16 to 22 October. This has affected most parts of Yichang, Jingzhou, Xiangyang, Xiaogan and Huanggang Prefectures, the northern part of Xianning Prefecture, and Wuhan City, with precipitation increasing each day. Most parts of the province had had 250 to 300 mm of rain so far this month, and Wuhan City has had more than 380 mm. This is unprecedented since the liberation.

"The long period of rain has been unfavorable for the province's cotton harvest and for wheat sowing. We hope the disaster-affected areas will actively fight the bad weather."

#### HUBEI CALLS FOR BETTER ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK240913 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] The provincial Economic Committee recently issued an urgent circular, calling on enterprises in the industrial and communications fields to do a good job in this year's production, with stress placed on increasing economic returns. The circular said that since the beginning of this year, industrial and communications production has been steadily increased and better economic results have been achieved.



In the first 9 months, with regard to the gross industrial output value, 77.2 percent of the annual plan has been fulfilled, an increase of 16.1 percent over the same period of last year. The profits gained by state industrial enterprises have increased by 19.4 percent over the same period of last year. However, the economic returns are still unsatisfactory. Therefore, to increase economic returns in an all-round way is an important matter in the present industrial and communications production. The circular called on enterprises and departments in charge of economic work at various levels to concentrate their efforts on increasing economic returns and to readjust their product plans according to the needs of the market. In the supply of fuel and raw materials, priority should be given to those enterprises which have produced high-quality, low-consumption, and highly marketable products and have achieved good economic results so that production can be stimulated. With regard to enterprises whose products are in excess supply or are difficult to sell, corresponding measures should be adopted in light of different conditions in various cases to restrict, postpone, or suspend their production. As to those enterprises whose products are unmarketable or which have incurred heavy losses due to improper management, it is necessary to restrict or suspend their production, in accordance with certain regulations on enterprise consolidation made by the provincial government, and to carry out enterprise consolidation in these units. It is necessary to strengthen both purchases and sales so that the income can be increased when production is increased. The agricultural products purchase plan must be fulfilled to ensure the supply of raw materials needed by industrial production. Industrial, commercial, and trade departments must take concerted action in promoting the sale of industrial products so that the needs of the market can be satisfied. The activity of increasing production and practicing economy and that of increasing income and cutting down expenses must be carried out in depth in all state enterprises, and great efforts must be made to fulfill or overfulfill this year's revenue tasks. The circular requires that further efforts should be made to promote energy production and to rationally use and economize on energy.

#### HUNAN ISSUES PARTY RECTIFICATION CIRCULAR

HK230346 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] The 23 October HUNAN RIBAO frontpages a circular issued by the provincial CPC Committee on seriously studying the Central Committee decision on party rectification. The following is a summary of the circular:

The Central Committee decision on party rectification adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is a historic Marxist document. Resolutely implementing this decision and seriously doing a good job in party rectification are of extremely great practical and far-reaching historical importance. The provincial CPC Committee will make specific arrangements for party rectification in the province in accordance with the spirit of the decision. The following points relate to the study of the decision:

1. Study of the decision must run through the entire course of party rectification. Party organizations at all levels in the provinces, whether they are in the first or the second rectification batch, must rapidly organize all party members to seriously study the decision sentence by sentence.

2. Study of the decision must be integrated with study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

3. Study of the decision must be closely linked to reality. It is necessary to strive to enhance communist ideological awareness, put organizational life on a sound basis, strengthen party spirit, eliminate factionalism, improve work style, and strengthen discipline. Party members and party-member cadres who have made mistakes of various kinds must take the initiative to correct them. It is better to correct them early than late. They should not wait until their unit starts party rectification before solving these problems.

4. It is necessary to regard study of the decision as a powerful weapon for stimulating the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. All areas, units, and departments must vigorously strengthen ideological and political work, tangibly change the situation of weakness and laxity on the ideological front, and resolutely guard against and eliminate spiritual pollution. While continuing to do a good job in structural reform, it is necessary to get a good grasp of building the two civilizations, and fulfill and overfulfill the year's production and construction tasks.

#### HUNAN PLA MEETING VIEWS PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK230405 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] The CPC Committee of Hunan Military District held a meeting of its Standing Committee on 19 and 20 October to study, in connection with reality, the Central Committee decision on party rectification. The meeting resolved to clear away three ideological obstacles, simultaneously study and correct errors, and act as leaders in putting right the party work style.

During the study, the Standing Committee members seriously analyzed the current state of the party ranks. They clearly saw: The problems pointed out in the decision exist in varying degrees in the units of the provincial Military District. They said: This party rectification will be carried out from top to bottom, dealing first with the leadership groups and leading cadres and then with the party-member masses. The key to whether party rectification can be done well in the units of the Military District lies in whether the ideological line of the military District CPC Committee has been corrected and its work style is able to withstand tough tests.

The participants held discussions centering on the issue of how to act as leaders in actively taking part in party rectification. They held: At present we must eliminate three ideological obstacles: 1) Get rid of the idea of waiting and looking around, and succeed in simultaneously studying and correcting errors; 2) get rid of the idea of just doing a passable job and set oneself the high demands of a qualified party member; 3) eliminate the idea of sowing more flowers and fewer thorns, and be bold in launching criticism and self-criticism.

#### HUNAN DETAILS RECTIFICATION IN EXPERIMENTAL UNIT

HK211014 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Six great changes have taken place in the Hengyang tractor factory, one of the province's experimental units in party rectification. The six great changes are as follows:

1. Establishing a good leading body. The new leading body is more capable and efficient and has taken a great step in making itself more revolutionary, younger, more knowledgeable, and more professional. The number of its CPC committee members was reduced from 9 to 7, their average age was reduced from 49 to 39, and the number of persons who reached the cultural level of a university student increased from 1 to 3. They are energetic and full of vitality, and eager to create a new situation.

2. Political quality of the party members has been greatly upgraded. Before party rectification, some party members had confused ideas on some party policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and failed to play the role of pioneer and model. After party rectification, most party members have strengthened their belief in communism. They act in unison, ideologically and politically, with the CPC Central Committee and play their role as models and pioneers in production and work. In the labor emulation campaign carried out in the first half this year, 78 percent of those party members who took part in quota assessment achieved excellent results.
3. Resolving the problem of unhealthy practice within the party in a relatively good manner. A handful of leading comrades who took advantage of their power and position to engage in unhealthy practices, such as purchasing goods, occupying more residential houses, and placing their relatives and friends in jobs, have been seriously dealt with according to the party's policy and different conditions.
4. The role of grassroots party organizations as a fighting bastion has been strengthened. After party rectification, the system of carrying out regular activities of the party organization has been established in all CPC branches in the factory. There have emerged more and more advanced party branches and two relatively backward party branches have also made rapid progress. Working conditions in some workshops are very poor, with much dust, greasy dirt, smoke, and high temperatures. Previously, these workshops stopped production in high temperature seasons. After party rectification, the role of the CPC branches as a fighting bastion has been strengthened greatly. This summer, party members took the lead in fighting against high temperatures and in striving for high yields, without resting for a single day.
5. Purifying party organizations and maintaining the party's advanced nature. At the stage of organizational settlement, those party members who fail or basically fail to meet the requirement of a party member after education on party rectification should be seriously and properly dealt with. A handful of persons harmful to the party should be cleared out of the party.
6. Making new achievements in production and work. By integrating party rectification with production and work, the factory has vigorously promoted enterprise consolidation and stimulated the building of the two civilizations. By the end of September, the factory fulfilled 104.5 percent of the annual quota in walking tractors, an increase of 19.4 percent over the same period last year. Its output value increased by 16.68 percent and profits increased by 100 percent as compared with the same period last year.

BEIJING CPC COMMITTEE CIRCULAR ON RECTIFICATION

HK240900 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 83 p 1

[Report: "The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee Issues a Circular on Studying the 'Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification'"]

[Text] On 14 October the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee issued a circular, calling on party organizations throughout the city to organize all party members to study the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification.

The circular said: According to the decision adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, an overall party rectification drive will be launched in the winter of this year. This party rectification drive is an important measure for winning a new and great victory in the new historical period and for guaranteeing the attainment of the grand objective of quadrupling total annual output value by the end of this century on the basis of improving economic results as the 12th party congress decided. This drive also provides a fundamental guarantee for success in building our country into a modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. The "CPC Central Committee Decision on Party Rectification" adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee profoundly states the necessity and urgency of this rectification drive and the tasks, steps, and methods of this movement. The document also specifies specific requirements for the movement to ensure its actual effects. So, party organizations throughout the city must immediately organize all party members to study this document in an earnest manner.

The circular then set forth the following requirements:

1. Leading bodies of all party organizations should first arrange time to study this document. Through the study, they should have a better understanding of the significance of the current overall party rectification drive and should work out effective measures to organize and lead other party members in their localities, departments, and units to study the document well.
2. The study of the "CPC Central Committee Decision on Party Rectification" should be carried out in the whole course of party rectification. From now on, we should use 1 month's time to organize all party members to study the document word for word. Study in the future will be arranged according to the plan for party rectification. Study of the decision on party rectification should be linked to the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Party organizations should send some personnel to explain and publicize the decision among party members who have difficulties in reading.

The classes for studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," which are now under way and which are attended by party cadres, can prolong their study time and include the study of the decision on party rectification into their study plan.

3. Through the study of the decision on party rectification, all party members throughout the city should enhance their political consciousness as communists and should make themselves more conscientious in maintaining a uniform political position with the party central leadership. They should more firmly carry out the four basic principles and all the party's line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They should improve their style of work, strengthen the sense of discipline, make better mental preparations for participating in the party rectification drive, and do their present work better.



Party members and cadres who have committed various errors should take the initiative in criticizing themselves and correcting their mistakes in the course of studying the document. They should not wait for the settlement of their cases when the party rectification movement is unfolded in their unit.

4. BEIJING RIBAO, XUEXI HE YANJIU [RESEARCH AND STUDY], ZHIBU SHENGHUO [PARTY BRANCH LIFE], and the Beijing municipal people's radio station -- the propaganda organs under the municipal authorities -- should publish relevant articles to publicize the document and to help party members study this document.

#### SHANXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC CRIME

HK241506 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Summary] The conference held by the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee on striking blows at serious economic crimes lasted 5 days and concluded in Taiyuan on 23 October. Some 300 responsible comrades of the CPC committees of all provincial units, prefectures, cities, large factories, mines, and enterprises, universities, and colleges and their discipline inspection committees and economic crime-beating offices attended the conference. (Zhao Weiji), deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, presided over the conference. (Ding Yingju), deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, made a report on striking blows at serious economic crimes in the province. Li Xiuren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the conference and spoke.

At the conference, the comrades present seriously studied the communique of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, and the important speeches of leading comrades of the central authorities on striking blows at serious economic crimes and criminal offenses, and conveyed and discussed the spirit of the national conference held by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on striking blows at serious economic crimes.

They reviewed and summed up the province's achievements and experiences in striking blows at economic crimes over the past year or more. They unanimously held: "Since the central authorities issued the urgent circular, the whole province has investigated and dealt with a large number of big and serious cases and, in accordance with the law, has dealt with a large number of serious economic criminals. This has played an active part in improving party work style and the general mood of society. However, work has progressed very unevenly. Many units have still not struck blows at economic crimes vigorously, extensively, and penetratingly."

In light of the problems existing in the course of striking blows at economic crimes in the province, Li Xiuren put forward three demands in his speech:

"1. We must resolutely implement the principle of being stern and quick in striking blows at economic crimes as we do in striking blows at criminal offenses. We must whip up public opinion and grasp this work to the end. By no means must we tolerate evil.

"2. We must resolutely straighten out units whose economic crimes are serious. In particular, provincial units and all large factories, mines, and enterprises must strike blows at economic crimes. No one is allowed to evade this serious struggle under any excuse or for any reason.

"3. It is necessary to strengthen party leadership, to overcome the state of weakness, to get rid of interference and obstacles, and to wage a resolute struggle against all economic crimes."

In conclusion, Li Xiuren pointed out: "At present, leading cadres of CPC committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels must seriously study the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' and the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification. It is essential to link the struggle against serious economic crimes with party rectification and to develop in depth the struggle against economic crimes."

TIANJIN REPORTS PROGRESS IN COMMUNE SYSTEM REFORMS

SK230830 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Reporters of this station learned from the municipal work conference to sum up achievements in reforming the commune system and in reestablishing the rural political power, which was concluded yesterday, that all 209 communes across the municipality had completed their system reform work. Some 3,730 brigades established villagers committees.

After the reform of the rural commune system, communes have been changed to townships with the establishment of township party committees, township governments and people's commune administrative committees. Brigades have been changed to villagers committees which are grassroots mass autonomous organizations.

The municipal rural commune system reform work began in August last year. Initial achievements have been made in a short span of 1 year. Township party committees, after their establishment, are freed from trivialities and they can concentrate their efforts on party building and ideological construction. Township governments can give full play to their role as grassroots political power organs. People's communes function as real economic organizations. Newly established service companies of all kinds have vigorously carried out production and business activities, thus economic results are improving remarkably. In addition, the retrenchment of cadres has resulted in lightening the peasants burden, raising work efficiency, and opening a new path for the development of the rural productive forces.

PARTY RECTIFICATION IN LANZHOU PLA UNIT CITED

HK241440 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] After rectification, the work style of the CPC committee of a certain army under the Lanzhou PLA units has been greatly improved. This is one of the first groups of selected experimental units in party rectification. In the past, the political quality and consciousness of party members in the leading organ of this army was quite low. Some of them had been preoccupied with personal gains and positions, and some others had taken advantage of their position and power to eat or take more than they were entitled to or to seek privileges. All this greatly obstructed the progress of revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of the army. In March this year, a work group was sent there by the Lanzhou PLA units to help the CPC committee and organ of this army carry out rectification experiments. During the rectification, some leading cadres at the army level made a strict analysis of themselves in line with the demands on party members set by the new party constitution. They boldly examined and earnestly corrected their own mistakes and, at the same time, realistically criticized the shortcomings and mistakes of others. When the rectification was finished, 5 leading cadres returned 16 pieces of public property they had occupied and repaid 350 yuan of medical and furniture fees. After the rectification, the new party committee also perfected various regulations and systems to resist unhealthy tendencies. (Zhao Huanjue), director of the political department of this army who had always adhered to principles in the past, became more conscious after the rectification. Once, one of his old subordinates wanted to be transferred to a PLA unit near his hometown and asked (Zhao) for help. However, (Zhao) handled the matter impartially and educated him with patience. This was regarded highly by the masses. On 1 July, (Zhao) was chosen as outstanding party member.

GANSU'S LI ZIQI INTERVIEWED ON AFFORESTATION

HK220600 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpts] According to QUANGMING RIBAO, Gansu Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi was recently interviewed by a reporter on questions in implementing the guiding principle of planting grass and trees, developing animal husbandry, transforming the mountains and rivers, and eliminating poverty and making the people rich.

When the reporter asked about the current situation in large-scale autumn planting of grass and trees in the province, Comrade Li Ziqi said: The whole province has already gone into action. By now the province has afforested 1,847,000 mu and planted grass on 2,885,000 mu, in both cases overfulfilling the sowing plans for the year. The quantity and quality are better than previous years.

The reporter said: Some people are worried about whether the path of planting grass and trees can be followed for a long time; will it be followed for several years and then encounter difficulties, with a consequent return to the old path? Comrade Li Ziqi said: I hold that we should mainly look to see whether this path accords with Gansu's natural laws or not. According to the experiences of the past 34 years, it is impossible to make progress and become prosperous and rich in Gansu without planting grass and trees. In the past we took grain as the key link and placed full emphasis on it. In the end grain output could not rise, the ecological balance was seriously damaged, and a vicious cycle followed. We could not extricate ourselves from the situation of yearning to get rich every year but having to rely on the state for grain. Many scientists have carried out full feasibility studies, and we should not have any doubts or wavering over following this path.

The reporter asked: Has the provincial CPC Committee any ideas on strengthening scientific and technical guidance for planting grass and trees? Comrade Li Ziqi said: The grassroots cadres and masses now attach very great importance to scientific planting of grass and trees. Judging by what I saw on a recent inspection of Dingxi Prefecture, at present we should pay attention to and stress the following questions: 1) persistently integrate grass, shrubs, and trees; start with shrubs, and then move to trees; 2) ensure that the trees planted suit the local conditions, go in for variety and avoid concentration on just one species; 3) prepare the land before afforestation, store water, preserve soil moisture, and improve the survival rate; 4) sum up and popularize local typical experiences, organize various technical training courses, and study agricultural science and technology; 5) encourage science and technology personnel to go to the frontline of planting grass and trees, integrate scientific experiments with contracted tasks, and effectively play a guiding and popularizing role.

#### NINGXIA REGION HOLDS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

##### Qiao Shi Attends Rally

OW241137 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Yinchuan, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- The cadres and people of various nationalities in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region held a rally in Yinchuan on 23 October to celebrate the 25th founding anniversary of the autonomous region and commend advanced collectives and individuals in promoting nationality unity.

A jubilant atmosphere pervaded the ancient city of Yinchuan on 23 October. Some 1,000 representatives from over 10 nationalities in the autonomous region, including Hui, Han, Manchu, Mongolian and Dongxiang, and party, government and army leaders of the autonomous region happily got together with the central delegation and the delegations from Xinjiang, Qinghai, Nei Monggol, and Guangxi to celebrate the festival.

Qiao Shi, head of the central delegation and alternate member of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat who had made a special trip to attend the rally, spoke on the occasion. On behalf of the party Central Committee and State Council, he extended warm greetings to the rally and best regards to the people of all nationalities in the autonomous region.

Li Xuezhong, secretary of the autonomous regional CPC Committee, delivered an opening address at the rally. He said: Although Ningxia has scored remarkable achievements in various fields, much needs to be done to catch up with the development of the situation and meet the people's demand. We must make still greater efforts and put economic work in the first place in nationality affairs in order to bring about a big growth in the economic development of the autonomous region.

Hei Boli, chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government, gave a report at the rally entitled: "Further Strengthen the Great Unity of Nationalities, Build a Civilized, Prosperous New Ningxia." He said: Since its founding on 25 October 1958, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region has traversed 25 years of struggles. In the past 25 years, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Ningxia has achieved progress in promoting unity among various nationalities and developing their economy and the work in other fields. A gratifying situation characterized by the people of various nationalities living in harmony and peace and working hand in hand in their advance has emerged in the region. By 1982 Ningxia's total industrial output value had increased 32.7-fold and agricultural output value 3.6-fold over that at the time of the founding of the autonomous region. The autonomous region has reaped fairly good harvests for 5 consecutive years and expects a record harvest this year. The livelihood of urban residents of various nationalities has improved markedly and the peasants' net income has doubled.



At the same time, the autonomous region has trained a large number of minority cadres who are playing an important role in various fields.

Li Gui, member of the central delegation and deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's United Front Work Department, and Zheng Weishan, commander of the Lanzhou PLA units, also spoke at the rally.

#### Text of Qiao Shi Speech

OW250401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1641 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Yinchuan, 23 Oct (XINHUA) -- The following is the text of a speech made by Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, at a meeting to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and to commend those distinguished in promoting unity among nationalities:

On the happy occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, the autonomous regional CPC Committee and the People's Government are holding this grand meeting to commend collectives and individuals throughout the region that are advanced in promoting unity among nationalities. The meeting is of great significance and will have far-reaching influence. This is a meeting to display the great successes scored by the party, government, army, and mass organizations at all levels and people of all nationalities in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in resolutely implementing the party's line, principles, and policies following the third plenary session of the party. This meeting is a vivid reflection of the unity among the nationalities in the region which is being continuously enhanced, and a major event in the political life of the people of all nationalities in the region.

To show their great concern for the people of Hui, Han, and other nationalities, and for the socialist modernization in Ningxia, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council sent Comrades Li Gui, Ren Ying and me to attend this meeting. Here, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, I extend my warm greetings to the meeting and my cordial regards to the people of all nationalities in the autonomous region. I wish this meeting success.

Under the leadership of the autonomous regional CPC Committee and the People's Government, the region recently carried out extensive national unity month activities and conducted in-depth education on the party's policy toward nationalities among the people of all nationalities. This meeting, convened on the basis of these activities, is to commend the collectives and individuals advanced in promoting nationality unity and to sum up and popularize the advanced experience in strengthening national unity and promoting economic and cultural construction. All these efforts will certainly further enhance the consciousness of the cadres and masses of all nationalities in the autonomous region in implementing the party's policy toward nationalities, consolidate and develop the socialist relations among nationalities characterized by equality, unity, and mutual assistance, and propel the autonomous region's socialist modernization forward with even more vitality.

In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "Unity, equality, and common prosperity among the nationalities are of vital importance to the destiny of China as a multinational country." This remark profoundly explains the great importance of improving unity among nationalities. This is exactly what experience in our national revolution and construction over the past half a century or more has shown us. Under the leadership of the CPC, unity between the Han nationality and minority nationalities on the one hand, and unity among all nationalities on the other hand, or the lack of unity, have always been a sign of the success or failure of our undertakings.

Whenever unity among nationalities was strengthened, our undertakings grew and flourished. Whenever this unity was damaged, our undertakings suffered setbacks. Therefore, to continuously strengthen unity among nationalities and to firmly defend the unification of the motherland represent the supreme interests and common responsibility of people of all nationalities.

In carrying out the protracted revolutionary struggle and construction under the leadership of the party, Hui, Han, and other nationalities in Ningxia have established the glorious tradition of uniting as one and fighting side by side. During the second domestic revolutionary war, when the Red Army marched through Ningxia, it received active support from the people of Hui nationality; many of them joined the Red Army. In 1936, a worker-peasant revolutionary regime was established in Yanchi County; this was followed by the establishment of a Hui nationality autonomous government in Yuhai County. During the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war, cavalry divisions and regiments of Hui nationality in Shaanxi, Gansu, and Ningxia, Hui-Han detachments in the tri-border subarea, and many armed forces of Hui nationality fought side by side with the army of Han and other nationalities and made great contributions to the victories in these wars as well as the founding of the PRC. After nationwide liberation, Hui, Han and other nationalities in Ningxia united and worked together, introduced regional autonomy of minority nationalities, fulfilled democratic reforms and socialist transformation, and scored great achievements in socialist revolution and construction. During the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," people of all nationalities in Ningxia carried out resolute resistance and struggled against the crimes of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques which damaged the unity among the nationalities and socialist construction to a serious extent. Following the smashing of the "gang of four," especially after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party, government, army and mass organizations of all levels and the people of all nationalities in Ningxia have, under the guidance of the party's Marxist line, made resolute efforts to set things right, vigorously implemented the party's policy toward nationalities, earnestly carried out the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving the national economy, and actively introduced the multiform system of contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to output in agricultural and livestock production. As a result, relations among nationalities and between the party and the masses improved and unity among nationalities was strengthened. This greatly accelerated the restoration and development of economic, cultural and other undertakings.

The political and economic situation of our country is currently very good. Socialist modernization is vigorously advancing. Ningxia, as elsewhere, has had good grain harvests for 5 consecutive years. The region is again enjoying a good agricultural harvest this year. It has also scored many new achievements in industrial production. Living standards in both urban and rural areas have markedly improved. In today's Ningxia, society is stable, production is developing. "Lush southern-type fields in north frontier areas" are even more fertile than before, and people of all nationalities are living and working in peace and contentment. There is vitality everywhere, and a vast panorama of prosperity prevails.

While inspecting Qinghai, Gansu, and Xinjiang in July and August this year, Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Xiyang stressed: We should pay attention to two points in executing work in minority areas well. One is to strengthen unity and the other is to accelerate construction. Each is the complement and condition of the other. These two points should be regarded by all minority autonomous areas across the country as the basic starting point for planning and carrying out their work. Over the past few years, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region has scored great achievements in strengthening unity among nationalities and in accelerating economic construction.

The region should now advance with giant strides under the guidance of the 12th party congress. Continued efforts should be made to carry out in-depth propaganda and education on Marxist theories on nationalities, policy toward nationalities and unity among nationalities so that the cadres and masses of all nationalities will keep firmly in mind the idea that the Han nationality cannot do without minorities and vice versa. It is necessary to further implement the party's policy of regional autonomy of minority areas; bring into full play the spirit of minorities as the masters of their own affairs, fully exercise equal rights of all nationalities and the right to self-government; and bring up and promote large numbers of minority cadres, especially cadres of Hui nationality.

In Ningxia, many people believe in Islam or other religions, while there are also quite a few who have no religious beliefs. To achieve unity among people of different nationalities and between people with and without religious beliefs within a nationality, it is imperative to seriously implement the party's policy of freedom of religious belief. Those without religious beliefs should respect others' freedom to believe in religion. Likewise, people with religious beliefs should respect the freedom of others not to believe in any religion. People of all nationalities, whether they have religious beliefs or not and whatever religion they believe in, must all love the country and abide by the state law. They must unite with and help each other and respect each other's customs and habits.

Shifting the focus of economic development to the northwest by the end of this century and the beginning of the next century is an important strategic plan formulated by the central authorities for the economic construction of our country. Located in the vast expanse of the northwest, Ningxia has a population of diligent, courageous, and wise people; is abundant in mineral deposits and energy resources; possesses favorable national conditions as described by the saying "Ningxia is a rich area in the Huang He valley"; and is noted for its great potential for developing agriculture, forestry, stock-raising, sideline production and fisheries. Party, government, army and people's organizations at all levels and the people of all nationalities in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region should unite more closely and work hard to create a new situation of national unity and socialist modernization in the region, to speed up the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, and to fulfill the central authorities' strategic plan for developing the northwest.

Representatives and comrades, the just concluded 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee has adopted the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Party Rectification." At that session Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun made important speeches on party rectification. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech mentioned the important questions of strengthening the work on the ideological front and refraining from doing anything that might cause spiritual pollution. The decision on party rectification and the two important speeches will be of vital significance in guiding the forthcoming party rectification and all other work.

We are convinced that party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region will surely be able to comply with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the guidelines of the two important speeches and proceed with the work of party rectification in a serious and strict way so as to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the work style of our party. We are certain that they will do even better in leading the people of all nationalities in the region to win fresh victories in the socialist modernization drive and to build a new, united, rich, and civilized Ningxia.

## Li Xuezhí Cites Advances

OW241343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Yinchuan, October 25 (XINHUA) -- Tremendous achievements have been made in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region since 1949, Li Xuezhí, chairman of the region's party committee, said on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the region which falls today. The party chairman attributed the tremendous progress mainly to the hard work of the local people. He also noted that state support from other parts of the country in terms of manpower, materials and technology had played a vital part.

The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in China's arid northwest has a population of nearly 3.9 million of whom over 30 percent are Huis, or Chinese Muslims.

The party chairman said the principal changes in the past 34 years included a four-fold increase in grain output and development of a modern industrial base from a tiny handicraft industry.

Li said, Ningxia produced 1.15 million tons of grain in 1982, as against 315,000 tons in 1949. The region now boasts 1,100 enterprises with more than half a million workers, which produce coal, electricity, petroleum, chemicals, metals, textiles and light industrial products. Industrial output value grew 116 times in the post liberation period. Power generated in one day in 1982 is equivalent to 50 times total output of 1949. The region now exports nearly 100 industrial products including coal, machine tools, ballbearings, ceramics and blankets to more than 40 countries and regions.

The people's livelihood has been immeasurably improved. In 1982, per capita peasant income for the region reached 230 yuan, five times that of 1949. Workers in state-owned enterprises averaged 930 yuan annually, more than triple that of early post liberation days. Total bank savings of individuals had reached 320 million yuan by 1982, 4,000 times that of 1950. Retail sales were ten times that of the early post-liberation days at 940 million yuan. About 40 percent of the families now have television sets.

A total of 1.73 million square meters of residential floor space were built in the 1978-1982 period. Each urban resident now has 5.8 square meters of living space while rural residents have 10 on the average.

Health care and medical facilities have also improved. Now 90 percent of the villages have health organizations. The region has more than 14,000 medical workers and 7,600 hospital beds, compared with 150 doctors and 40 hospital beds before liberation.

Total school enrolment has reached 760,000 compared with 40,000 in 1949. When the region was founded there was not a single research institution. Now there are 50 scientific research institutes with more than 1,800 researchers in chemistry, physics, machine-building, agriculture, animal husbandry and metallurgy. There are 25,000 technicians in all fields.

## Hei Boli Addresses Rally

OW241415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Yinchuan, October 24 (XINHUA) -- More than 1,000 representatives of the Hui, Han, Manchu, Mongolian and Dongxiang and other minority nationalities attended a rally here on October 23 to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.



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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHWEST REGION

At the rally 50 advanced units and 200 individuals were commended for their work on regional unity. Qiao Shi, head of a central delegation and alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, attended and spoke at the rally.

Hei Boli, chairman of the regional People's Government, in his speech reviewed the achievements the people of Ningxia had made in the past 25 years. He praised the national unity which has been strengthened along with the national economy since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee.

Five of the seven chairman or vice-chairmen of the regional People's Government are Hui nationals, he said. Four of nine chairman and vice-chairmen of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee are also Huis. This nationality makes up about 30 percent of the region's population.

Hei Boli said: "Gross industrial output value of the region in 1982 was 33.7 times that of the founding period, 1958. Total agricultural output value increased 4.6 times over the 25 years. [figures as received]

"In the past five years," he said, "there have been successive bumper harvests and this year's grain output is expected to be the highest in local history.

"The living standards of all nationalities in the region have raised greatly. Average per capita peasant income has doubled. A great number of minority nationality cadres have been trained and are now playing important roles in every field," he said.

The region had about 3,400 cadres in its early years. Most were chosen from other parts of the country. Now the number of minority nationality cadres from the region has reached 14,900.

In his speech, Qiao Shi called for a drive to strengthen study of Marxist theory and the party's nationality policies among the cadres and the masses. He said this would foster the unity of all China's nationalities. Qiao said it is imperative to carry out the policies of regional autonomy and nationality equality. He expressed the hope that regional party and government leaders would work together with the masses to realize the strategic plan of developing northwest China.

#### SHAANXI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON STUDYING DECISION

HK220211 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Oct 83

["Excerpts" from Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee circular on seriously studying the CPC Central Committee decision on party rectification, issued on 21 October]

[Excerpts] The circular says: The Central Committee decision on party rectification adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is an important document for guaranteeing the smooth progress of party rectification. Party organizations and party members throughout the province must enthusiastically plunge into party rectification. The Second Plenary Session of the Sixth Shaanxi CPC Committee, which is about to be convened, will make specific arrangements for party rectification work in the province in accordance with the spirit of the central decision. A very important task currently facing party organizations and party members throughout the province is to seriously study the decision, so as to arm their thinking and make preparations for all-round party rectification.

1. The leadership groups of all party committees, whether they are in the first or second batch of rectification, must spend some time studying the decision and the party rectification documents prescribed by the Central Committee, to enhance their understanding of the great importance of all-round party rectification.
  2. Party organizations must make proper arrangements for organizing study by party members in their areas and units.
  3. Study of the decision must be closely integrated with the reality of thinking and work. In the course of study, all party organizations must put organizational life on a sound basis and strengthen party building in accordance with the demand of the decision.
- Party members and party-member cadres who have made mistakes of various kinds must take the initiative to correct them; they should not wait until their unit launches rectification activities. All party members should enhance communist awareness, uphold the four basic principles, spontaneously maintain ideological and political unity with the Central Committee, resist and eliminate corruption by spiritual pollution, resolutely implement the party's line, principles, and policies since the third plenary session, and promote the development of economic and all other work.
4. It is essential to strengthen leadership over study of the decision.

SHAANXI PARTY MEMBERS STUDY NEW CONSTITUTION

HK251510 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Party organizations of various organs directly under the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee have run training classes for party members to study the new party Constitution. According to statistics in 27 units, since March this year, some 1,524 party members, constituting 71 percent of the total, already have been trained in this way by rotation. During the period of training, the party members conscientiously studied the new party Constitution and made an examination of themselves in line with the guidelines of the party Constitution. The desired results have basically been achieved and ideological preparations have been made for the overall party rectification. Through the study, the broad masses of party members were educated in a systematic way. They have learned some basic knowledge about our party, strengthened the concept of the party and faith in communism. They have also been educated in party work style, party spirit, and party discipline.

FUJIAN EXEMPTS TAIWANESE INVESTORS FROM TAX

OW250111 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Vice Governor Zhang Yi of Fujian Province said, in a written statement at a press conference attended by Chinese and foreign newsmen on the evening of 21 October: We have decided to give preferential treatment to Taiwan compatriots investing in our economic zone. The major contents of the preferential treatment decision are as follows:

1. If a Taiwan compatriot invests in an enterprise, joint venture, or cooperative enterprise in the economic zone for an operational period of more than 10 years, he will be exempted from paying income tax for 4 years, beginning the first profitable year, and will be required to pay only half the income tax for 5 years thereafter;
2. The above-mentioned enterprise may market 30 percent of its products in China, if they are produced with imported raw and processed materials, parts or elements, if they are marketable and must be imported into China, or if the investor has provided advanced technology or advanced equipment for their production; the products must be marketed in China through the channel prescribed by the state after import duties are paid according to law;
3. The above-mentioned enterprise is exempted from paying ground rent during the period from the start of its construction to 5 years after it is put into operation; and
4. If a Taiwan compatriot invests in the Xiamen Special Economic Zone to transform old enterprises in old urban districts, and the products of the enterprise are for export, the investor is exempted from paying import duties for production equipment; he is required to pay only 15 percent of normal income tax; in addition, he is also entitled to the abovementioned preferential treatment.

Vice Governor Zhang Yi said: Fujian and Taiwan are separated only by the Strait. The people in the two provinces speak the same language and are brothers and sisters. We warmly welcome Taiwan compatriots' investment in Fujian, and contribution to the four modernizations.

YANG JINGREN MEETS TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS FROM JAPAN

OW231001 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, met with a visiting group of Taiwan compatriots residing in Japan in Beijing on the evening of 20 October. He warmly told the visiting group: I warmly welcome you upon your return to visit the motherland and inspect the progress of its four modernizations. Please do not feel embarrassed in pointing out shortcomings and deficiency in our work. Vice Chairman Yang Jingren urged them to submit their valuable opinions and suggestions on how to fulfill the great cause of reunifying the motherland as soon as possible.

During the meeting, leaders of the visiting group (Chen Mingqing) and (Liu Jingnan) extended, on behalf of the group, sincere thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality given them by leaders of the motherland and by compatriots in all parts of the country. They said that they had visited Tianjin, Xian, and Beijing in the past 8 days and were deeply impressed with the prosperity of the motherland. They said that they would tell other Taiwan compatriots residing in Japan and compatriots living in Taiwan what they saw and heard in the motherland. They expressed the determination to make contributions to the motherland's four modernizations and the great cause of reunifying the country by peaceful means. Vice Chairman Yang Jingren hosted a banquet in honor of the visiting group at the Xinjiang Hall in the Great Hall of the People.

PREMIER SUN OUTLINES BASIC NATIONAL POLICY

OW240202 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 19 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Premier Sun Yun-hsuen of the Executive Yuan pointed out on 18 October that the basic national policy of our country is to implement the various policies required by the Constitution, and to see that it is formulated in accordance with the principles stipulated in the Constitution, that is, the three principles of the people. In order to implement the three principles of the people and the Constitution throughout the country, including the mainland, which was usurped by the Chinese Communists, our basic national policy is to oppose communism, recover the mainland, and consolidate our position in the democratic camp.

In reply to an inquiry by Legislator Lei Yu-chi at a Legislative Yuan meeting 18 October, Premier Sun pointed out that national policy is based on a long-range goal. In order to achieve that goal, all the executive and legislative departments have formulated various laws and policies to achieve the basic national policy goal at an early date. However, because we have not achieved that goal is by no means a violation of our basic national policy.

Premier Sun said: To oppose communism and recover the mainland is our basic national policy. But, while striving to achieve that goal, we must adopt appropriate policies, tactics, and means to adapt to the domestic and international situation. To stage a counterattack on the mainland is only one of the few possible measures to achieve the basic national policy of opposing communism and recovering the mainland. However, our present policy is to unify China with the three principles of the people. It is hoped that all compatriots, whether overseas, on the mainland or, especially, in the bastion for national revival, will make concerted efforts in response to the call to unify China with the three principles of the people and strive to realize that policy at an early date. We cannot guarantee that all people in the bastion national policy, but those who waver in their faith will be despised by the people throughout the country.

In the inquiry, Legislator Lei also touched upon the problems of narrow-minded regionalism and the 7,000 tael gold award for Sun Tian-chin.

As to narrow-minded regionalism, Premier Sun said cooperation, unity, and mutual assistance are indeed required to achieve our goal at an early date. We hope that regionalism would not be emphasized deliberately. In fact, statistics show that intermarriage between those whose native place is the mainland and those on Taiwan is quite common. Thus, the concept of narrow-minded regionalism has gradually disappeared. To further weaken such a concept should be our common task in the future. Efforts to emphasize the concept are harmful both to our country and people.

As to the 7,000 tael gold award, Premier Sun pointed out: Special rewards for military officers who cross over from the mainland with their weapons is a political technique to encourage defection from the mainland in time of war. It is used not only by the Republic of China, but in other countries as well. We do not think that the method should be limited by a budget and appraised from the angle of an administrative measure in general.

In conclusion, Premier Sun pointed out: In the last 3 decades, our government has achieved important progress in closing the gap between rich and poor and between urban and rural life and in providing equal opportunity for schooling to everyone on the bastion of national revival. Such achievements have attracted international attention.



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Our progress in political and social fields will attract more attention from abroad. For this reason, we hope that all of you will make joint efforts to raise the people's confidence and morale, which are our most reliable assets to oppose communism and recover the mainland.

KMT OFFICIAL RULES OUT DIALOGUE WITH MAINLAND REGIME

OW220339 Taipei CNA in English 0241 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 22 (CNA) -- A ranking Kuomintang official Friday ruled out any possibility of entering into dialogues or compromise with the Peiping regime.

Y.S. Tsiang, secretary general of the ruling party, said the British-Communist Chinese talks on the future of Hong Kong that have sparked great panic among residents in the colony justify this government's position of no dialogues, no contacts, and no compromise with the Red regime.

Tsiang made the remarks when he met with a group of overseas Tibetans and Mongolians who were here to attend to October celebrations.

Any such contacts and negotiations with the Peiping regime will undoubtedly douse the last hope of Chinese everywhere for the freedom and democracy now thriving on the bastion of Taiwan. The 18 million people on this island, the 26 million overseas, and the 1 billion compatriots behind the Bamboo Curtain place their trust in hope they see here, Tsiang said.

This is the one and only reason the government refuses to sit with the Chinese Communists at the negotiation table, Tsiang pointed out.

He said the situation in Hong Kong reflects the true story; people there have shown their feelings and reject the thought of rule by the Chinese Communists. A similar messy situation would happen here if the government permitted such talks or contacts, and furthermore, millions of Overseas Chinese as well as mainland compatriots having placed their hope in the free and democratic system being carried out in the Republic of China on Taiwan would feel their last hope had been extinguished, Tsiang said.

The ranking KMT official urged the public to keep in mind the example of Hong Kong and abandon the wishful thinking that such talks can result in anything good for the people.

He stressed that the only way to build a free and democratic China lies in the reunification of China under the banner of the three principles of the people.

Just what these "erroneous views" were the officials did not specify -- but they did enumerate six "examples" of the kind of proposals China was putting forward.

- That Hong Kong should become a special economic zone of the People's Republic.
- That the territory's "social and economic systems should remain unchanged."
- That Hong Kong's legal system should remain, with no appeals being allowed to either London or Peking.
- That the Hong Kong dollar should remain an international currency.
- That in economic matters Hong Kong should be allowed to deal freely with the rest of the world -- though foreign policy should be Peking's responsibility.
- That Hong Kong's lifestyle should not be altered.

Mr Waddell quoted one official as saying: "If they want to have nightclubs and horse races, they will be free to do so." He was also told that "it would not be difficult for Britain and China to settle the question of Hong Kong." Furthermore, China expected a settlement to be reached before September next year and if there was not agreement by then, China would impose its own solution unilaterally. "I got the impression that is their deadline," Mr Waddell said. Neither would China settle for regaining nominal sovereignty and allowing the United Kingdom to continue to administer the territory. He said the delegation was told: "That would be just replacing an old unequal treaty with a new unequal treaty." While the officials talked about "having mutual interests with the United Kingdom," the delegation was told rhetorically that if China had a choice between abandoning the four modernisations and regaining control of Hong Kong, it would prefer to sacrifice the former.

On another tack, Mr Waddell said the delegation was told that China was aware that other parties -- specifically Japan, Canada and the United States -- were concerned about the settlement of Hong Kong's future. "There was a recognition by them that other interests will be affected by these negotiations," he said. For example, "American concerns about Hong Kong have been expressed -- including concerns expressed to them by two former secretaries of state." Just what those concerns were the officials did not specify. As for Canadian interests, Mr Waddell commented: "We cannot take part in the negotiations, obviously, but we are a friend of China -- their first North American friend -- and we are a former colony of Britain. And my own feeling is that we would be able to use our good offices if called upon to aid in any way we can with the negotiations." Mr Waddell added that he was personally more hopeful about Hong Kong's future since the delegation's visit. "I was pleased with their willingness to talk about Hong Kong -- and surprised. I am more optimistic now."

#### OPTIMISM SEEN ON EXPANDED SINO-INDIAN TALKS

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["Special Feature" by Beijing correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "Expansion of Topics at Sino-Indian Talks"]

[Text] The fourth round of Sino-Indian talks on the boundary question begin in New Delhi on 24 October. The main feature of this round of talks is that both sides have agreed to expand topics at the talks to the exchanging of ideas on the international situation and to the resolving of bilateral issues in addition to the boundary question. This is something of a breakthrough in the talks, which have reached a stalemate.

China and India have held three rounds of talks on the boundary question. Indian authorities have all along stressed that resolving the boundary question is a prerequisite for the development of Sino-Indian relations and that without the resolving of this question, it is impossible to develop other relations between the two countries. But the Chinese side holds that it is necessary to develop all-round cooperation between the two countries and that the boundary question will be settled in the process. During the previous three rounds of talks, both sides concentrated on the boundary question, resulting in no progress and the stalemating of the talks. So the Indian side has agreed to China's proposal, that is, at the fourth round of talks, the two sides must not confine the topics to the boundary question but must discuss the possibility of all-round development in Sino-Indian relations. It is due to this cooperative attitude adopted by India that the bilateral talks will not reach another stalemate. Therefore, during this round of talks, discussions will be held in four work groups on boundaries, trade, culture, and technological cooperation, and discussions will also be held on the international situation. For Sino-Indian talks, which have been stalemated for more than a year, arrangements for this round of talks may be a small breakthrough.

Before leaving for the talks, Gong Dafei, head of the Chinese delegation as well as vice foreign minister, told reporters that both China and India are big countries of Asia and the world, and that strengthening cooperation between the two countries will benefit world peace and security in Asia and the Far East. Chinese leaders have time and again said that China and India share common views on many international issues. If China and India can unite, it will help safeguard world peace and the promotion of South-South and South-North dialogues. In the past, we had little chance to exchange our ideas, so this time I will be glad to exchange my ideas with Indian friends. From Gong Dafei's words, one can see that China first lays particular emphasis on all-round development in Sino-Indian relations and then wishes to resolve the concrete problem of the boundary dispute. Gong Dafei also pointed out that Sino-Indian relations is a problem handed down from history. When British imperialists designated the "McMahon line" many years ago, both the Chinese and Indian peoples had no right to decide their own destinies. Since liberation, China has never recognized this line, but this fact did not hamper the development of Sino-Indian friendship in the 1950's. Therefore, while seeking improvement in relations between the two countries today, bilateral relations should not be undermined because of the existence of the unsettled boundary question. Of course, solving the boundary question will further promote bilateral relations. Provided that both sides have sincerity, the boundary question will certainly be solved.

A senior official of the Indian Embassy in China told this reporter that the Indian side was also very optimistic about the fourth round of talks and hoped that progress can be made at the talks. India agreed with China's view, that is, after all-round development of bilateral relations, it will be easy to solve the boundary question. But he emphasized that whether bilateral relations can be truly improved depends on whether the boundary question can be solved.

All in all, the fourth round of talks will expand topics, which will help break the deadlock in Sino-Indian talks. It is for this reason that both the Chinese and Indian sides are more optimistic than before about the talks.

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